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Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

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SOUTH CAROLINA

1980



**Census of
Population and
Housing**

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Table Finding Guide—Population Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 3 to 7 present sample characteristics)

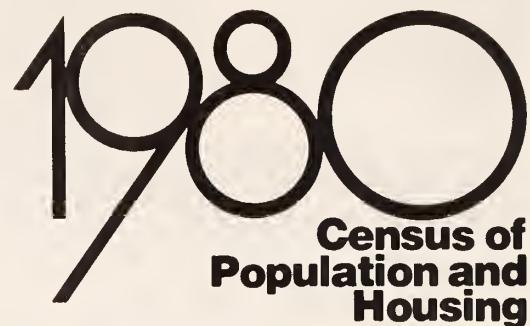
Table Finding Guide—Housing Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 8 to 11 present sample characteristics)

Subject	States and Congressional Districts		Subject	States and Congressional Districts		Race or Spanish Origin	Occupied Housing Units	Year-Round Housing Units	Total	1,2,8,9,10	11	Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Townships and Townships of 10,000 or More ¹
	Total	Race or Spanish Origin		All Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units							
TOTAL	1,2,3,4		2	TOTAL			1,2,8			1,2,8,9	11	2
AREA AND RESIDENCE				OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS								
Land area	1			Tenure								2
Population density	1			Persons per occupied unit								2
Urban	1,3			Vacancy status								
Rural	3			Vacant seasonal and migratory units								
Farm	3											
GENERAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS				UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS								
Age	1,2		7	Persons per room								
Voting age persons	1,2		1	Bedrooms								
Sex	1,5		7	Year householder moved into unit								
Race	1,2,7											
Spanish origin	1,2,7			STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Ancestry	3			Year structure built								
Nativity and place of birth	4			Units in structure								
Residence in 1975	4			Stories in structure								
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	4			Passenger elevator								
Marital status	3			PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS								
Fertility	3			Plumbing facilities								
Family type	1,2,3		7	Bathroom								
Household type and relationship	1,1,3			Source of water								
Persons in households	1,3			Sewage disposal								
Persons per household	1,2,3			EQUIPMENT AND FUELS								
Group quarters type	1,1,3			Kitchen facilities								
Persons in group quarters	1,3			Heating equipment								
School enrollment	4			Air-conditioning								
Years of school completed	4			Vehicles available								
Veteran status	4			Telephone in housing unit								
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS				Fuels used for house heating, water heating, and cooking								
Labor force status	5		7	FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Class of worker	5			Value								2
Labor force status in 1979	5			Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs								2
Workers in family in 1979	5			Contract rent								
Occupation	5			Gross rent								
Industry	5											
Transportation to work	4											
Disability status	4											
Income in 1979	6		7									
Poverty status in 1979	6		7									

¹ Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

¹ Towns in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.



Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

PART 42
SOUTH CAROLINA
PHC80-4-42

Issued April 1983



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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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Acknowledgments

Many persons participated in the diverse activities of the 1980 census. These acknowledgments generally reflect staff during the post-census data publication process. The Bureau was guided by Director, Bruce Chapman, and Deputy Director, C.L. Kincannon. Primary direction of the data publication program was performed by James R. Wetzel, Acting Associate Director for Demographic Fields, assisted by Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for Demographic Censuses, in conjunction with Barbara A. Bailar, Associate Director for Statistical Standards and Methodology, Howard N. Hamilton, Acting Associate Director for Information Technology, James D. Lincoln, then Associate Director for Administration, and Stanley D. Moore, Associate Director for Field Operations. The Director's staff was assisted by Sherry L. Courtland. Direction of the census enumeration and early processing activities was provided by Vincent P. Barabba, former Director; Daniel B. Levine, former Deputy Director; and George E. Hall, former Associate Director.

Responsibility for the overall planning, coordinating, processing, and publication of the 1980 census was in the Decennial Census Division under the direction of Peter A. Bounpane, Acting Chief, assisted by Rachel F. Brown and Roger O. Lepage, Assistant Division Chiefs. The following Branch Chiefs were responsible for support services: Donald R. Dalzell, H. Ray Dennis, Stephen E. Goldman, Dennis W. Stoudt, and Richard R. Warren.

Responsibility for developing the population portion of the 1980 census questionnaire content and designing the tabulations was in the Population Division, under the supervision of Roger A. Herriot, Chief, Paula J. Schneider, Staff Assistant for Census Programs, Gordon W. Green, Jr., Nampeo D. McKenney, and Arthur J. Norton, Assistant Chiefs, and Donald E. Starsinic, Branch Chief.

Responsibility for developing the housing portion of the 1980 census questionnaire content and designing the tabulations was in the Housing Division, under the supervision of Arthur F. Young, Chief, Leonard J. Norry, Assistant Chief, and William A. Downs, Branch Chief. Important contributions were made by Sherry A. Briscoe and Imelda Johnson.

This report was designed and prepared by Paul T. Zeisset, Assistant Chief, Data User Services Division, assisted by Penelope Harviston and Glenn W. King.

Administration support was provided by the Administrative Services Division, Robert L. Kirkland, Chief, and William C. Fanning, Assistant Chief.

Computer processing was performed in the Computer Operations Division, C. Thomas DiNenna, Chief, James E. Steed, George M. Bowden, and Joseph J. Sferrella, Assistant Chiefs.

Questionnaire processing procedures were developed in the Decennial Processing Staff, James S. Werking, then Chief, under the direction of Harry O'Haver, then Assistant Chief. The clerical coding and microfilming of the sample questionnaires were performed at three decennial processing locations as follows: Data Preparation Division, Don L. Adams, Chief; Jeffersonville Processing Office, Robert L. Kirkland, then Processing Manager; New Orleans Processing Office, Robert L. Allen, Chief; and Laguna, Niguel Processing Office, Robert N. Scheller, Chief.

User services were provided by the Data User Services Division under the supervision of Michael G. Garland, Chief, Marshall L. Turner, Jr., and Paul T. Zeisset, Assistant Chiefs.

Data collection activities were supervised in the Field Division by Lawrence T. Love, Chief, under the direction of Richard Blass, Charles Hancock, and George T. Reiner, Assistant Chiefs, with the assistance of the directors and assistant directors of the Bureau's regional offices.

Geographic programs and plans were developed in the Geography Division under the direction of Stanley D. Matchett, Chief, Joseph J. Knott, Robert W. Marx, and Silla G. Tomasi, Assistant Chiefs and Donald I. Hirschfeld. Map preparation was under the direction of Danny E. Jones and carried out in Data Preparation Division under the general supervision of Don L. Adams, Chief, and J. Gary Doyle. Geographic work was coordinated by Don N. Harding and Kevin Shaw.

Publications editing, design, composition, and printing procurement were performed by the staff of the Publications Services Division, Raymond J. Koski, Chief; Milton S. Andersen, Arlene C. Duckett, and Gerald A. Mann, Branch Chiefs.

The Statistical Methods Division was largely responsible for weighting sample data and producing variance estimates. This work was supervised by Charles D. Jones, Chief; Susan M. Miskura and Robert T. O'Reagan, Assistant Chiefs. Important contributions were made by David H. Diskin, Milton C. Fan, Thomas W. Harashuk, Robert S. Jewett, J. Kim, Teresa A. Passalacqua, John H. Thompson, and Henry F. Woltman.

The system design, technical specifications, assembly, and installation of the FOSDIC and Automated Camera Technology System were the responsibility of the Technical Services Division, C. Thomas DiNenna, Acting Chief, and Robert J. Varson, Branch Chief.

Many other persons participated in the various activities of the 1980 census. For a list of key personnel, refer to the *History of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing*, (PHC80-R2).

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

1980 Census of population and housing.

Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress.
PHC80-4

Issued February 1983

1. United States—Census, 20th, 1980. 2. United States. Congress-Election districts—Statistics. I. United States. Bureau of the Census. II. Title.

HA201 1980a 312'.0973 82-600137 AACR2

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APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications	A-1
B. Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics.	B-1
C. General Enumeration and Processing Procedures	C-1
D. Accuracy of the Data.	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages	E-1

Introduction

GENERAL.	III
CONTENTS OF THE REPORT	III
SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS	IV
SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY.	IV

GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, congressional districts of the 98th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts as defined in this report are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-4 (i.e., Population and Housing Census, 1980-Volume 4) followed by a number representing the area which the report covers. The PHC80-4 series consists of individual reports for each State and the District of Columbia.

Corresponding data from the 1970 census for districts of the 92nd, 93rd, and 94th Congresses were published in the Congressional District Data (CDD) report series. Data from the 1980 census for districts of the 97th Congress are available on Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1A and 3A, and on microfiche of STF's 1A and 3A. Data for districts of the 98th Congress are also available on Summary Tape Files 1D and 3D.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products.

The changes reflect corrections of errors found after these products were prepared. The changes and differences may affect any geographic area shown in this report. Also, census figures for congressional districts may differ slightly from those prepared by State legislatures in their redistricting activities as result of errors in P.L. 94-171 materials and possible different interpretations and assignments of geographic areas to congressional districts in processing these data.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and 5 appendixes), a table of contents, map(s), and 11 data tables. Appearing after the tables is a map of the State which shows, in addition to the congressional district boundaries, the boundaries of counties and the locations of selected cities. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases where the State map cannot delineate the limits of congressional districts with sufficient clarity. No congressional district boundaries are shown on the maps for the six States with one representative elected at large nor for the District of Columbia.

The first two tables present 100-percent data (i.e., information obtained of all persons and housing units). Table 1 provides general summary data on the following demographic and housing characteristics for the State and individual congressional districts: race and Spanish origin, urban residence, sex, age, voting-age persons, household type, number of housing units, tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent. The second table provides a limited selection of data for congressional districts and the counties and places of 10,000 or more located in each congressional district. Table 2 also includes towns or townships of 10,000 or

more in 11 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. For counties, places, towns or townships which are split between two or more congressional districts, each portion is shown within the appropriate congressional district, with "(pt.)" following the area name.

Tables 3 to 11 present statistics based on a sample of persons and housing units. Table 3 contains general population information such as urban, rural and farm residence, ancestry, household and family type, group quarters, marital status, and fertility. Table 4 includes data on nativity, language, commuting, school enrollment, residence in 1975, veteran status, years of school completed and disability. Tables 5 and 6 present labor force and income/poverty data, respectively. Selected population characteristics for four racial groups and Spanish origin persons are included in table 7.

Tables 8 to 11 present statistics on housing. Table 8 features tenure and vacancy status, year moved in, bathroom and kitchen facilities, source of water, sewage disposal, air-conditioning, heating equipment, telephone, and vehicles available. Table 9 focuses on structural characteristics such as number of units in structure, year built, bedrooms, stories in structure, and passenger elevators. Table 10 contains information on fuels, owner costs, and gross rent, and table 11 presents a limited array of housing characteristics for the four racial groups and Spanish origin persons also featured in table 7.

A table finding guide for convenience in locating various population and housing characteristics in the tables is presented on the inside front cover of the report.

Since the statistics in tables 3 to 11 are estimates based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling

variability. There may thus be differences between figures found in tables 1 and 2, based on the complete count, and tables 3 through 11, based on the sample. See Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data," for information on sampling variability and procedures for estimating its impact on the data.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., urban and rural residence, congressional districts). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on sources of error in the data, including sampling variability, as well as editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and the 1980 census questionnaire pages.

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "—" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual persons or housing units.
- A "(pt.)" next to an area name indi-

cates that it is split by a congressional district boundary.

- A dagger "†" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or year-round housing units included in the 1980 census counts for the area were substituted. For a discussion of the substitution procedures, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data," in Appendix D, 1980 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics*, PC80-1-B, or 1980 Census of Housing, *General Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-A.
- CDP is census designated place.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about specific individuals and housing units. To accomplish this the Census Bureau suppresses data for characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total popu-

lation by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are five or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least five occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least five and the number of renters is also at least five. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) person or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied individually to each race or Spanish origin category.

Finally, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.



1980
Census of
Population and
Housing

Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

SOUTH CAROLINA

PHC80-4-42

Contents

(Page numbers listed here omit the State prefix number which appears as part of the page number for each page. The prefix for this State is 42)

MAP

	Page
--	------

Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places	17
--	----

TABLES

1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980	3
The State	
Congressional Districts	
2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980	4
The State	
Congressional Districts	
Counties	
Places of 10,000 or more	
3. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1980	6
The State	
Congressional Districts	
4. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980	7
The State	
Congressional Districts	

TABLES	Page
5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980	8
The State	
Congressional Districts	
6. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980	9
The State	
Congressional Districts	
7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980	10
The State	
Congressional Districts	
8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980	12
The State	
Congressional Districts	
9. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980	13
The State	
Congressional Districts	
10. Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980	14
The State	
Congressional Districts	
11. Characteristics of Housing Units with Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980	15
The State	
Congressional Districts	

Table 1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Congressional Districts

PERSONS

Total persons, 1980

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Total persons, 1980	3 121 820	520 338	522 688	519 280	520 525	519 716	519 273
Total persons, 1970	2 590 713	415 157	419 399	432 113	443 728	460 151	420 165
Percent change, 1970 to 1980	20.5	25.3	24.6	20.2	17.3	12.9	23.6
Land area in square miles	30 204	4 469	3 356	6 163	2 124	6 845	7 247
Persons per square mile	103.4	116.4	155.7	84.3	245.1	75.9	71.7
Land area in square kilometers	78 227	11 574	8 691	15 963	5 501	17 727	18 770
Persons per square kilometer	39.9	45.0	60.1	32.5	94.6	29.3	27.7
Urban	1 689 253	377 488	351 099	232 833	350 166	203 114	174 553

RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

White

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
White	2 147 224	343 616	335 548	399 161	416 709	347 770	304 420
Black	948 623	168 058	181 061	117 985	100 769	168 599	212 151
Percent of total persons	30.4	32.3	34.6	22.7	19.4	32.4	40.9
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	5 757	1 238	780	460	445	1 595	1 239
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	11 834	4 476	3 117	1 004	1 455	966	816
Other	8 382	2 950	2 182	670	1 147	786	647
Spanish origin ²	33 426	8 618	6 623	3 836	4 065	4 563	5 721
Percent of total persons	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1

SEX

Male

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Male	1 518 013	262 987	254 553	251 822	249 671	250 359	248 621

Female

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Female	1 603 807	257 351	268 135	267 458	270 854	269 357	270 652

AGE

Under 5 years

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Under 5 years	238 516	42 492	37 291	38 141	35 866	39 654	45 072

5 to 14 years

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
5 to 14 years	519 822	84 228	82 729	85 577	83 009	90 523	93 756

15 to 19 years

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
15 to 19 years	317 234	56 506	57 650	50 127	49 187	51 735	52 029

16 and 17 years

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
16 and 17 years	124 007	20 915	21 064	19 547	19 037	21 218	22 226

18 and 19 years

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
18 and 19 years	133 606	25 754	27 272	20 883	20 552	20 103	19 042

20 to 24 years

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
20 to 24 years	313 738	64 902	61 256	47 560	47 206	46 903	45 911

20 and 21 years

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
20 and 21 years	131 678	27 720	26 553	20 412	19 416	19 609	17 968

25 to 34 years

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
25 to 34 years	516 741	92 270	93 841	80 506	85 766	81 480	82 878

35 to 44 years

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
35 to 44 years	350 505	55 851	57 721	59 928	63 036	58 491	55 478

45 to 54 years

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
45 to 54 years	299 183	44 249	47 470	53 409	54 219	51 106	48 730

55 to 64 years

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
55 to 64 years	278 753	40 953	42 822	49 859	49 836	48 131	47 142

62 to 64 years

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
62 to 64 years	73 544	10 815	10 883	13 260	13 069	12 724	12 793

65 to 74 years

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
65 to 74 years	189 527	26 272	27 151	35 367	34 201	33 802	32 734

75 to 84 years

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
75 to 84 years	77 797	9 978	11 537	14 949	14 664	14 253	12 416

85 years and over

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
85 years and over	20 004	2 637	3 210	3 857	3 535	3 638	3 127

Median

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Median	28.1	26.2	27.2	29.6	30.1	28.7	27.6

HOUSING UNITS

Households

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Households	1 029 981	166 852	168 256	177 893	182 075	169 447	165 458

Family households

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Family households	806 037	129 251	127 092	140 491	141 267	135 514	132 422

With persons under 18 years

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
With persons under 18 years	471 093	79 016	75 305	78 247	77 744	79 468	81 313

Married-couple families

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Married-couple families	647 072	102 479	100 387	116 425	115 617	108 699	103 465

With persons under 18 years

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
With persons under 18 years	366 893	60 293	57 453	63 333	61 774	62 294	61 746

Female householder, no husband present

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3</

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B]

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More	Persons						Housing units								
	Percent	Age					Total	Year-round	Occupied				Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter	
		18 years and over	65 years and over	Median	Total	Owner	Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female house- holder, no husband present	Persons per unit						
The State -----	3 121 820	30.4	1.1	2 179 854	287 328	28.1	1 153 709	1 121 448	1 029 981	70.2	4.1	12.7	2.93	35 100	133
Congressional District 1 -----	520 338	32.3	1.7	362 866	38 887	26.2	189 596	187 428	166 852	63.9	3.3	13.2	2.95	41 400	174
COUNTIES															
Beaufort -----	65 364	32.9	2.9	47 176	5 303	24.5	27 309	26 857	20 112	63.7	2.8	11.1	2.84	50 600	207
Berkeley (pt.) -----	54 800	7.6	2.7	34 848	1 348	24.4	18 130	18 061	16 962	62.8	0.5	9.2	3.21	45 200	213
Charleston -----	276 974	34.4	1.3	199 423	21 442	26.5	99 869	99 072	90 570	58.6	2.4	14.6	2.86	41 300	166
Colleton -----	31 776	45.4	1.5	21 438	3 546	28.8	12 144	11 501	10 334	76.9	9.1	13.7	3.05	27 700	85
Orchestr -----	58 761	25.3	1.2	38 593	3 669	26.9	20 215	20 110	18 365	77.8	4.0	10.3	3.16	45 600	189
Charleston -----	18 159	52.6	1.1	12 039	2 044	28.3	6 637	6 624	5 946	73.1	9.6	14.9	3.04	24 600	50-
Jasper -----	14 504	57.1	0.9	9 349	1 535	26.6	5 292	5 203	4 563	77.7	9.4	16.8	3.16	27 500	79
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Charleston city -----	69 510	46.5	1.0	52 478	8 497	28.8	27 255	27 223	25 267	45.2	1.7	17.7	2.60	48 000	155
Goose Creek city -----	17 811	6.7	3.9	10 175	197	22.2	5 014	4 998	4 802	42.9	0.1	10.5	3.64	38 400	224
Hanahan city -----	13 224	4.1	1.7	9 573	593	26.8	5 337	5 291	4 952	55.7	0.3	9.4	2.67	49 100	189
Hilton Head Island (COP) -----	11 344	14.5	1.0	8 981	1 782	36.2	9 768	9 445	4 634	69.8	0.7	6.3	2.45	129 900	343
James Island (COP) -----	24 124	24.6	0.6	16 497	1 690	29.2	7 861	7 853	7 563	81.9	1.2	11.6	3.19	44 700	176
Ladson (COP) -----	13 246	9.3	1.6	8 384	305	25.0	4 409	4 409	4 087	81.2	0.6	7.4	3.24	47 000	210
Mount Pleasant town -----	13 838	7.2	0.6	9 919	859	29.3	5 283	5 279	5 002	70.8	0.3	9.0	2.74	60 300	233
North Charleston city (pt.) -----	62 534	25.4	2.4	46 324	2 698	23.5	20 222	20 214	17 957	40.4	0.8	14.8	2.76	34 500	161
Congressional District 2 -----	522 688	34.6	1.3	372 290	41 898	27.2	184 387	182 087	168 256	67.3	3.1	13.2	2.88	40 800	160
COUNTIES															
Bamberg -----	18 118	57.2	1.0	12 348	2 005	26.7	6 384	6 337	5 624	70.7	9.4	16.8	3.06	25 300	63
Calhoun -----	12 206	54.9	0.8	8 277	1 411	28.5	4 327	4 308	3 911	75.5	10.9	14.7	3.12	28 600	53
Lexington -----	140 353	9.9	0.7	96 930	9 581	28.7	52 650	51 205	47 617	76.4	1.7	9.6	2.92	44 000	187
Orangeburg -----	82 276	56.0	1.3	56 113	8 359	27.1	29 114	28 528	25 643	71.1	8.4	16.4	3.08	29 400	83
Richland -----	269 735	38.6	1.6	198 622	20 542	26.6	91 912	91 709	85 461	60.5	1.5	14.0	2.77	43 100	173
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Coyce city -----	11 701	14.7	0.7	8 523	999	29.8	4 456	4 456	4 256	71.2	1.2	13.0	2.74	33 500	170
Columbia city -----	101 208	40.2	2.2	80 670	10 489	25.5	32 564	32 547	30 436	46.2	1.3	15.6	2.47	42 000	143
Dentville (COP) -----	13 579	35.0	0.9	9 761	1 368	31.2	3 830	3 826	3 509	78.1	0.2	12.9	3.20	45 000	183
North Trenholm (COP) -----	10 962	10.4	1.3	8 316	881	32.3	4 311	4 310	4 157	66.8	0.1	9.2	2.63	62 300	233
Orangeburg city -----	14 933	49.4	0.5	11 552	1 738	25.6	5 214	5 214	4 719	53.8	6.6	15.5	2.56	38 500	96
St. Andrews (COP) -----	20 245	22.1	0.9	15 729	765	27.1	7 961	7 960	7 280	47.6	0.3	8.4	2.40	47 100	233
Seven Oaks (COP) -----	16 604	5.1	0.7	11 239	535	28.4	6 188	6 187	5 707	61.7	0.2	10.5	2.89	62 000	253
West Columbia city -----	10 409	11.6	0.7	8 038	1 044	29.8	4 398	4 398	4 170	55.2	0.7	12.3	2.48	34 000	165
Congressional District 3 -----	519 280	22.7	0.7	366 318	54 173	29.6	196 524	192 817	177 893	74.7	3.5	11.0	2.86	32 000	104
COUNTIES															
Abbeville -----	22 627	33.0	0.8	16 039	2 821	29.9	8 547	8 514	7 699	78.9	5.8	12.3	2.86	27 200	81
Aiken -----	105 625	24.8	0.7	73 264	10 023	29.5	39 791	39 600	36 456	76.1	3.0	11.1	2.88	33 500	122
Allendale -----	10 700	62.5	1.6	7 080	1 281	28.2	3 973	3 939	3 448	68.0	10.9	19.2	3.08	22 900	63
Anderson -----	133 235	17.2	0.6	94 557	14 348	30.8	51 359	50 238	46 944	75.2	2.1	10.5	2.81	32 300	104
Barnwell -----	19 868	41.5	1.4	13 156	2 111	27.9	7 282	7 217	6 471	71.4	6.6	15.1	3.04	27 600	73
Edgefield -----	17 528	49.8	1.2	11 847	1 789	28.3	6 207	6 105	5 536	73.7	8.9	11.7	3.15	29 500	72
Greenwood -----	57 847	28.9	0.7	41 171	6 585	30.7	21 712	21 514	20 308	71.8	2.6	12.4	2.79	32 000	100
McCormick -----	7 797	60.7	1.1	5 229	858	27.9	2 979	2 757	2 400	74.7	14.8	14.9	3.17	24 800	50-
Oconee -----	48 611	10.0	0.7	34 406	5 291	30.7	20 226	19 010	17 373	75.4	3.9	9.2	2.78	30 800	95
Pickens -----	79 292	7.4	0.6	58 376	7 044	27.2	28 469	28 085	25 986	73.3	1.9	8.5	2.80	34 500	128
Saluda -----	16 150	35.3	0.7	11 193	2 022	30.3	5 979	5 838	5 272	79.2	7.8	11.6	3.03	30 200	64
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Aiken city -----	14 978	38.2	0.6	10 900	2 275	33.0	6 173	6 135	5 757	62.9	1.5	14.3	2.56	40 600	127
Anderson city -----	27 313	29.5	0.8	20 289	4 315	32.3	10 868	10 867	10 308	54.9	1.7	15.5	2.55	31 600	104
Easley city -----	14 264	12.2	0.6	10 230	1 693	31.8	5 215	5 214	5 039	70.6	0.4	12.5	2.79	33 000	117
Greenwood city -----	21 613	40.4	0.8	15 690	3 002	29.7	8 275	8 271	7 902	51.4	1.9	16.8	2.61	29 100	98
North Augusta city -----	13 593	12.6	0.8	9 808	1 381	30.4	5 470	5 465	5 037	70.5	0.8	10.7	2.67	38 500	168
Congressional District 4 -----	520 525	19.4	0.8	373 015	52 400	30.1	194 945	193 943	182 075	69.6	1.9	11.6	2.79	34 300	132
COUNTIES															
Greenville -----	287 913	17.7	0.8	206 990	27 391	29.7	108 179	107 526	101 579	67.5	1.1	11.2	2.76	37 200	140
Spartanburg -----	201 861	20.2	0.8	144 137	21 350	30.5	75 377	75 077	69 934	71.3	2.5	11.8	2.83	32 200	125
Union -----	30 751	29.5	0.8	21 888	3 659	31.1	11 389	11 340	10 562	78.2	4.5	13.2	2.90	23 500	85

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More	Persons						Housing units								
	Percent	Age					Total	Year-round	Occupied						
		18 years and over	65 years and over	Median	Total	Owner	Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female house- holder, no husband present	Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter				
Total	Black	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median	Total	Year-round	Total	Owner	Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female house- holder, no husband present	Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter	
Congressional District 4—Con.															
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Berea (CDP)	13 164	4.9	1.6	9 636	974	29.3	4 980	4 977	4 755	67.9	0.2	9.5	2.72	38 300	185
Gantt (CDP)	13 719	50.0	0.3	9 173	643	27.0	4 769	4 767	4 400	74.5	0.6	12.9	3.12	31 800	156
Greenville city	58 242	35.7	0.9	44 295	8 010	29.8	23 487	23 473	22 170	48.0	1.0	16.1	2.43	37 700	122
Greer city	10 525	25.1	1.0	7 689	1 579	33.0	4 206	4 206	3 967	60.5	1.8	16.6	2.63	23 500	99
Spartanburg city	43 968	41.2	1.1	32 445	5 944	30.1	17 153	17 141	16 050	52.7	1.2	17.7	2.62	35 700	128
Taylors (COP)	15 801	11.4	0.8	10 790	812	28.7	5 579	5 576	5 349	76.0	0.6	10.0	2.95	47 900	217
Union city	10 523	32.8	0.9	7 565	1 411	31.8	4 090	4 087	3 861	67.8	2.4	16.9	2.72	25 700	88
Wade Hampton (CDP)	20 180	2.7	0.8	14 737	1 436	32.2	7 657	7 656	7 418	68.5	0.3	8.2	2.71	62 000	216
Congressional District 5	519 716	32.4	0.9	357 907	51 693	28.7	186 137	182 856	169 447	73.5	5.9	13.0	3.00	31 000	104
COUNTIES															
Cherokee	40 983	19.5	0.8	28 283	4 280	29.7	14 955	14 939	13 687	75.4	5.0	12.0	2.96	31 000	101
Chester	30 148	38.6	0.7	20 794	3 550	29.9	10 737	10 681	9 976	78.0	7.3	14.2	3.01	24 800	75
Chesterfield	38 161	32.6	1.1	25 890	4 027	29.0	13 927	13 861	12 848	73.4	10.8	12.8	2.96	25 900	89
Fairfield	20 700	58.4	0.9	13 936	2 441	28.3	7 452	6 891	6 355	76.4	14.7	15.4	3.21	25 500	55
Kershaw	39 015	31.2	0.9	26 755	3 835	29.3	15 243	14 336	13 131	79.0	6.2	12.1	2.96	35 100	103
Lancaster	53 361	24.2	0.7	36 745	5 182	29.3	19 212	19 184	17 820	74.8	4.1	11.5	2.98	29 200	102
Lourens	52 214	29.0	0.7	37 190	6 015	30.5	19 628	18 658	17 001	75.5	3.9	12.7	2.89	27 100	91
Lee	18 929	61.2	1.3	12 318	1 865	26.0	6 138	6 117	5 599	73.6	14.5	17.3	3.38	25 600	59
Newberry	31 242	31.6	0.6	22 772	4 458	32.3	12 296	11 767	10 901	76.3	5.0	11.5	2.80	27 700	84
Sumter	88 243	44.2	1.5	58 883	6 795	25.8	29 578	29 530	27 268	63.6	6.4	15.1	3.13	33 200	122
York	106 720	22.3	0.6	74 341	9 245	28.6	36 971	36 892	34 861	74.1	2.8	12.0	2.98	37 500	129
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Gaffney city	13 453	32.4	0.8	9 457	1 640	30.2	4 955	4 953	4 594	67.8	2.9	15.1	2.85	32 700	110
Lourens city	10 587	39.0	0.8	7 547	1 469	31.9	4 049	4 043	3 779	65.8	1.5	16.8	2.73	27 800	99
Rock Hill city	35 344	36.2	0.7	25 452	3 683	27.1	12 307	12 302	11 722	60.8	1.4	17.0	2.81	30 100	131
Sumter city	24 890	39.3	1.2	17 330	2 794	28.9	9 213	9 210	8 634	55.2	3.7	18.2	2.79	36 800	106
Congressional District 6	519 273	40.9	1.1	347 458	48 277	27.6	202 120	182 317	165 458	71.6	7.1	14.6	3.11	33 100	104
COUNTIES															
Berkeley (pt.)	39 927	48.1	1.0	26 197	3 235	26.5	13 641	13 071	11 978	82.6	6.9	12.2	3.29	33 300	124
Clarendon	27 464	57.4	1.8	18 294	2 978	27.4	11 085	9 598	8 369	72.2	12.8	17.6	3.26	27 200	57
Darlington	62 717	40.1	1.0	41 987	5 946	28.0	21 504	21 462	20 060	72.8	7.0	15.1	3.09	31 900	84
Dillon	31 083	41.9	1.1	19 873	2 928	26.0	10 152	10 131	9 338	62.4	12.7	17.6	3.30	25 900	69
Florence	110 163	37.5	0.8	74 624	9 482	28.1	39 186	39 096	35 705	70.0	4.2	14.8	3.05	35 400	118
Georgetown	42 461	44.8	1.2	27 883	3 871	27.1	16 416	14 244	13 333	76.3	6.4	13.2	3.17	36 000	111
Horry	101 419	22.1	1.1	70 929	9 395	28.5	55 003	39 983	34 798	68.8	3.8	11.3	2.87	43 000	158
Marion	34 179	52.0	1.0	22 559	3 435	27.6	11 936	11 663	10 757	69.8	9.3	18.1	3.16	27 900	79
Morrlboro	31 634	46.3	0.9	20 651	3 333	27.3	10 691	10 640	9 820	69.6	11.6	17.2	3.20	24 200	77
Williamsburg	38 226	62.3	2.0	24 461	3 674	26.3	12 506	12 429	11 300	76.3	12.7	16.6	3.37	26 600	59
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Conway city	10 240	41.4	0.9	6 896	1 015	28.1	3 647	3 640	3 446	63.2	2.4	18.7	2.96	38 400	106
Florence city	30 062	47.2	0.8	20 917	3 079	29.0	10 983	10 976	10 370	60.4	1.3	19.3	2.83	38 400	127
Georgetown city	10 144	46.6	1.1	7 039	1 360	29.9	3 859	3 820	3 557	64.1	2.9	17.5	2.81	35 600	98
Myrtle Beach city	18 446	14.1	1.2	13 628	1 621	27.9	10 107	7 544	6 618	48.2	0.9	10.2	2.63	64 300	200
North Charleston city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 3. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8.]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

URBAN AND RURAL

Total persons	3 121 820	520 363	522 688	519 280	520 525	519 716	519 248
Urban	1 689 307	377 343	351 225	232 820	350 213	203 067	174 639
Inside urbanized areas	1 189 757	328 400	311 765	113 018	329 485	50 774	56 315
Outside urbanized areas	499 550	48 943	39 460	119 802	20 728	152 293	118 324
Rural	1 432 513	143 020	171 463	286 460	170 312	316 649	344 609
Farm	53 595	3 456	6 739	9 027	2 765	9 041	22 567

ANCESTRY

Total persons	3 121 820	520 363	522 688	519 280	520 525	519 716	519 248
Single ancestry group	1 706 966	260 233	303 240	282 926	267 999	291 906	300 662
Dutch	7 970	1 435	1 532	1 584	1 449	1 131	839
English	578 338	68 281	80 581	113 183	115 670	98 114	102 509
French	20 992	5 242	3 758	3 179	3 745	2 361	2 707
German	119 642	22 907	34 147	18 389	16 741	17 463	9 995
Greek	3 910	1 046	587	414	1 113	233	517
Hungarian	1 537	456	350	188	225	125	193
Irish	153 810	20 201	21 028	35 928	31 811	27 022	17 820
Italian	12 462	3 944	2 586	1 445	1 649	1 403	1 435
Norwegian	1 869	556	386	265	387	153	122
Polish	6 495	2 252	1 488	897	738	504	616
Portuguese	742	277	102	138	82	102	41
Russian	1 963	669	554	154	319	135	132
Scottish	18 621	3 054	3 114	3 120	3 604	2 934	2 795
Swedish	4 030	1 103	699	516	693	582	437
Ukrainian	678	255	139	40	139	54	51
Other	773 907	128 555	152 189	103 486	89 634	139 590	160 453
Multiple ancestry group	555 587	118 962	103 355	88 374	96 336	83 586	64 974
Ancestry not specified	859 267	141 168	116 093	147 980	156 190	144 224	153 612
Not reported	523 411	104 594	74 933	78 186	82 734	84 701	98 263

Selected multiple ancestry groups:

English and other group(s)	224 741	51 485	42 995	35 022	39 843	28 272	27 124
French and other group(s)	63 080	18 767	11 590	8 846	9 120	7 271	7 486
German and other group(s)	211 223	50 068	47 137	32 435	33 301	28 465	19 817
Irish and other group(s)	331 007	59 586	55 494	57 768	59 801	57 310	41 048
Italian and other group(s)	16 012	5 516	2 984	1 966	2 146	1 822	1 578
Polish and other group(s)	10 445	4 000	2 032	1 236	1 339	944	894

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

In households	3 015 946	492 523	484 416	508 102	508 145	508 707	514 053
Family householder	809 974	129 820	127 911	141 279	141 868	136 226	132 870
Nonfamily householder:							
Male	87 398	17 314	16 841	13 523	15 014	12 621	12 085
Female	133 350	19 697	23 727	23 318	25 405	20 739	20 464
Spouse	654 650	103 544	101 826	117 733	116 726	110 350	104 471
Other relatives	1 281 537	210 884	201 850	205 931	200 998	223 230	238 644
Nonrelatives	49 037	11 264	12 261	6 318	8 134	5 541	5 519
Persons per household	2.93	2.95	2.88	2.85	2.79	3.00	3.11
Persons per family	3.39	3.42	3.37	3.29	3.24	3.45	3.58

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

Households	1 030 722	166 831	168 479	178 120	182 287	169 586	165 419
1 person	196 486	31 091	33 739	34 036	36 482	31 142	29 996
2 persons	300 251	47 729	49 674	54 259	56 192	47 947	44 450
3 persons	199 008	32 417	31 853	35 008	35 828	32 582	31 320
4 persons	175 764	28 790	28 377	30 161	30 613	29 418	28 405
5 persons	88 222	14 656	14 120	14 194	14 506	15 299	15 447
6 or more persons	70 991	12 148	10 716	10 462	8 666	13 198	15 801

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	809 974	129 820	127 911	141 279	141 868	136 226	132 870
With own children under 18 years	432 871	72 703	69 838	72 726	72 576	72 513	72 515
Married-couple families	655 734	103 592	101 798	118 250	117 046	110 129	104 919
With own children under 18 years	351 639	58 211	55 291	61 106	59 680	59 160	58 211
Female householder, no husband present	127 122	21 400	21 857	18 949	20 509	21 309	23 118
With own children under 18 years	71 259	12 599	12 992	10 169	11 353	11 539	12 607

TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

Persons in group quarters	105 874	27 840	38 272	11 178	12 380	11 009	5 195
Inmate of mental hospital	4 190	78	3 477	103	105	30	397
Inmate of home for the aged	11 666	853	2 079	2 050	2 134	2 316	2 234
Inmate of other institution	15 094	721	7 308	1 111	2 124	2 619	1 211
In college dormitory	37 931	4 166	14 000	7 694	7 399	4 461	4 211
Other, in group quarters	36 993	22 022	11 408	220	618	1 583	1 142

MARITAL STATUS

Male, 15 years and over	1 130 877	198 429	193 431	187 959	188 998	184 044	178 016
Single	342 484	69 729	66 688	50 236	50 436	52 877	52 518
Now married, except separated	686 599	111 857	108 340	121 443	120 770	114 296	109 893
Separated	31 381	5 514	5 794	4 540	4 860	5 553	5 120
Widowed	26 814	4 192	4 139	4 826	4 286	4 841	4 530
Divorced	43 599	7 137	8 470	6 914	8 646	6 477	5 955

Female, 15 years and over

Single	1 232 996	195 428	209 526	207 632	212 617	205 513	202 280
Now married, except separated	280 293	46 178	57 674	41 838	44 001	45 254	45 348
Separated	680 967	108 427	106 902	121 076	120 186	114 832	109 544
Widowed	48 727	8 513	8 766	6 703	7 226	7 978	9 541
Divorced	160 938	22 129	24 059	27 820	28 074	29 142	29 714
Per 1,000 women	62 071	10 181	12 125	10 195	13 130	8 307	8 133

Table 4. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

The State
Congressional Districts

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Total persons	3 121 820	520 363	522 688	519 280	520 525	519 716	519 248
Native	3 075 740	507 435	512 063	514 956	512 450	515 079	513 757
Born in State of residence	2 267 936	305 846	366 805	390 606	380 493	407 376	416 810
Born in different State	790 491	196 710	140 379	122 598	130 466	105 260	95 078
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	17 313	4 879	4 879	1 752	1 491	2 443	1 869
Foreign born	46 080	12 928	10 625	4 324	8 075	4 637	5 491

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

	Persons 5 to 17 years	114 939	113 177	114 943	112 001	122 550	127 923
Speak only English at home	689 720	111 633	110 032	113 106	109 169	120 575	125 205
Speak a language other than English at home	15 813	3 306	3 145	1 837	2 832	1 975	2 718
Spanish language spoken at home	4 956	1 044	982	532	902	615	881
Speak English very well or well	4 527	976	921	493	770	572	795
Speak English not well or not at all	429	68	61	39	132	43	86
Other language spoken at home	10 857	2 262	2 163	1 305	1 930	1 360	1 837
Speak English very well or well	10 101	2 094	1 991	1 197	1 725	1 318	1 776
Speak English not well or not at all	756	168	172	108	205	42	61
Persons 18 years and over	2 178 526	362 943	372 341	366 312	372 923	357 728	346 279
Speak only English at home	2 122 959	348 467	359 607	360 545	363 662	351 580	339 098
Speak a language other than English at home	55 567	14 476	12 734	5 767	9 261	6 148	7 181
Spanish language spoken at home	17 070	4 880	4 022	1 698	2 660	1 724	2 086
Speak English very well or well	15 454	4 420	3 641	1 543	2 348	1 635	1 867
Speak English not well or not at all	1 616	460	381	155	312	89	219
Other language spoken at home	38 497	9 596	8 712	4 069	6 601	4 424	5 095
Speak English very well or well	35 126	8 872	7 825	3 752	5 836	4 068	4 773
Speak English not well or not at all	3 371	724	887	317	765	356	322

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

	Workers 16 years and over	230 100	236 454	225 159	234 283	220 710	202 750
Cor. truck, or van	1 226 356	192 108	209 226	211 616	220 018	206 208	187 180
Drive alone	881 104	135 943	155 660	149 862	170 254	139 378	130 007
Carpool	345 252	56 165	53 566	61 754	49 764	46 830	57 173
Public transportation	17 978	6 318	5 616	1 002	1 969	1 314	1 759
Walked only	61 520	15 163	14 834	7 669	8 244	8 202	7 408
Other means	27 971	13 639	3 907	2 504	1 949	2 808	3 164
Worked at home	15 631	2 872	2 871	2 368	2 103	2 178	3 239
Persons per private vehicle		1.20	1.21	1.17	1.21	1.15	1.24

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

	Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	893 981	149 129	164 026	144 068	141 641	146 371	148 746
Nursery school	28 651	5 162	5 551	4 039	4 541	4 431	4 927	
Public	10 602	1 713	1 621	1 437	1 342	2 097	2 392	
Private	18 049	3 449	3 930	2 602	3 199	2 334	2 535	
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years)	488 924	79 721	77 110	80 180	78 264	85 382	88 267	
Public	436 781	66 544	67 798	73 822	70 084	78 853	79 680	
Private	52 143	13 177	9 312	6 358	8 180	6 529	8 587	
High school (1 to 4 years)	222 855	37 727	37 638	34 955	33 894	37 485	41 156	
Public	209 036	33 716	35 002	33 611	32 365	35 562	38 780	
Private	13 819	4 011	2 636	1 344	1 529	1 923	2 376	
College	153 551	26 519	43 727	24 894	24 942	19 073	14 396	
Public	127 350	23 308	38 492	22 262	13 980	15 963	13 345	
Private	26 201	3 211	5 235	2 632	10 962	3 110	1 051	

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

	Persons 25 years old and over	1 733 022	272 427	283 943	297 918	305 367	290 899	282 468
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	445 202	54 071	54 326	86 086	77 648	88 950	84 121	
High school: 1 to 3 years	357 092	46 372	52 334	67 034	66 924	64 384	60 044	
4 years	468 796	86 588	75 213	77 459	78 178	75 443	75 915	
College: 1 to 3 years	229 303	42 958	47 887	33 392	40 250	31 816	33 000	
4 or more years	232 629	42 438	54 183	33 947	42 367	30 306	29 388	
Percent high school graduates		53.7	63.1	62.4	48.6	52.7	47.3	49.0

RESIDENCE IN 1975

	Persons 5 years and over	2 884 195	478 293	485 063	481 109	484 318	480 399	475 013
Same house	1 659 682	238 020	254 325	295 897	278 565	299 794	293 081	
Different house in United States	1 197 461	232 018	224 129	183 525	201 914	176 786	179 089	
Same county	643 566	94 826	103 589	106 462	124 787	107 368	106 534	
Different county	553 895	137 192	120 540	77 063	77 127	69 418	72 555	
Same State	222 208	38 043	61 426	37 388	27 030	27 986	30 335	
Different State	331 687	99 149	59 114	39 675	50 097	41 432	42 220	
Northeast	71 746	24 015	13 068	7 170	8 726	7 452	11 315	
North Central	46 175	16 382	8 771	4 415	7 750	4 517	4 340	
South	186 839	48 391	31 985	25 748	30 553	26 536	23 626	
West	26 927	10 361	5 290	2 342	3 068	2 927	2 939	
Abroad	27 052	8 255	6 609	1 687	3 839	3 819	2 843	

VETERAN STATUS

	Civilian persons 16 years and over	2 241 163	343 936	380 657	385 362	391 658	373 637	365 913
Veteran	352 241	60 872	62 674	59 195	63 482	55 178	50 840	
Percent of civilian persons 16 years and over	15.7	17.7	16.5	15.4	16.2	14.8	13.9	
Male veteran	336 995	57 485	59 245	57 259	61 433	53 100	48 473	
Percent of male civilian persons 16 years and over	32.3	36.9	33.2	31.4	33.4	30.5	28.6	

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

	Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years	1 999 332	344 549	342 799	330 372	337 691	324 675	319 246
With a work disability	196 202	29 575	30 359	34 724	31 627	32 476	37 441	
Not in labor force	128 977	18 686	18 714	23 386	20 435	21 663	26 093	
Prevented from working	111 695	15 927	15 443	20 373	17 735	19 034	23 183	

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS

	Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years	1 999 332	344 549	342 799	330 372	337 691	324 675	319 246
With a public transportation disability	46 691	6 299	6 782	8 523	7 254	7 945	9 888	
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over	275 127	38 071	38 293	52 283	50 508	49 575	46 397	
With a public transportation disability	52 463	7 409	7 212	9 864	9 628	8 914	9 436	

Table 5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Labor force	2 303 256	384 090	393 372	385 677	391 926	378 860	369 331
Percent of persons 16 years and over	1 467 355	249 852	254 300	243 956	252 994	241 466	224 787
Civilian labor force	63.7	65.1	64.6	63.3	64.6	63.7	60.9
Employed	1 405 262	209 698	241 585	243 641	252 726	236 243	221 369
Unemployed	1 319 970	194 822	228 371	230 592	240 344	221 213	204 628
Percent of civilian labor force	85 292	14 876	13 214	13 049	12 382	15 030	16 741
Not in labor force	6.1	7.1	5.5	5.4	4.9	6.4	7.6
	835 901	134 238	139 072	141 721	138 932	137 394	144 544
Female, 16 years and over	1 203 089	190 542	204 905	202 871	207 622	200 251	196 898
Labor force	636 609	97 143	114 174	107 284	110 824	106 844	100 340
Percent of female, 16 years and over	52.9	51.0	55.7	52.9	53.4	53.4	51.0
Civilian labor force	630 524	94 841	111 329	107 264	110 807	106 266	100 017
Employed	584 750	86 383	104 269	100 723	104 043	98 446	90 886
Unemployed	45 774	8 458	7 060	6 541	6 764	7 820	9 131
Percent of civilian labor force	7.3	8.9	6.3	6.1	7.4	9.1	
Not in labor force	566 480	93 399	90 731	95 587	96 798	93 407	96 558
Female, 16 years and over	1 203 089	190 542	204 905	202 871	207 622	200 251	196 898
With own children under 6 years	197 260	35 396	31 773	32 223	31 027	32 275	34 566
In labor force	114 638	17 756	19 371	19 541	17 333	20 073	20 564
With own children 6 to 17 years only	245 964	39 007	39 905	41 642	42 638	42 331	40 441
In labor force	167 117	24 497	27 645	29 125	28 965	30 173	26 712

CLASS OF WORKER

Employed persons 16 years and over

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Private wage and salary workers	1 319 970	194 822	228 371	230 592	240 344	221 213	204 628
Federal government workers	995 348	128 679	155 307	182 038	201 206	175 710	152 408
State government workers	51 674	21 534	10 475	5 966	3 170	4 487	6 042
Local government workers	102 525	17 537	33 387	15 057	9 233	13 213	14 098
Self-employed workers	74 781	10 849	12 190	12 435	12 090	11 650	15 567
Unpaid family workers	5 501	686	832	918	727	1 041	1 297

OCCUPATION

Employed persons 16 years and over

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	1 319 970	194 822	228 371	230 592	240 344	221 213	204 628
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	255 623	42 876	56 009	39 091	47 004	35 250	35 393
Professional specialty occupations	114 975	18 644	24 855	16 866	22 272	16 103	16 235
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	140 648	24 232	31 154	22 225	24 732	19 147	19 158
Technicians and related support occupations	343 248	57 361	73 791	52 033	62 778	47 919	49 366
Sales occupations	37 642	7 472	7 518	6 195	7 095	4 654	4 708
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	119 029	19 874	24 204	17 916	22 145	16 159	18 731
Service occupations	186 577	30 015	42 069	27 922	33 538	27 106	25 927
Private household occupations	151 929	27 735	27 756	23 003	24 322	22 760	26 353
Protective service occupations	12 020	2 393	2 170	1 776	1 653	1 857	2 171
Service occupations, except protective and household	17 447	3 324	3 797	2 737	2 824	2 460	2 305
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	122 462	22 018	21 789	18 490	19 845	18 443	21 877
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	32 266	4 460	4 812	4 936	5 394	5 100	10 564
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	189 110	28 787	26 594	35 948	35 030	34 857	27 894
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	347 794	33 603	39 409	75 581	68 816	75 327	55 058
Transportation and material moving occupations	219 479	15 078	21 083	52 202	45 587	52 473	33 056
Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	56 263	8 545	8 704	9 549	10 050	9 144	10 271
72 052	9 980	9 622	13 830	13 179	13 710	11 731	

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	1 319 970	194 822	228 371	230 592	240 344	221 213	204 628
Construction	36 999	5 176	5 747	5 606	2 920	5 868	11 682
Manufacturing	95 206	16 500	16 119	15 641	17 157	14 607	15 182
Non durable goods	430 065	36 431	42 375	100 560	92 636	96 774	61 289
Durable goods	284 826	15 438	22 330	73 705	67 500	70 656	35 197
Transportation	145 239	20 993	20 045	26 855	25 136	26 118	26 092
Communications and other public utilities	38 738	7 435	6 550	5 330	8 299	5 038	6 086
Wholesale trade	37 277	5 086	8 996	6 050	5 086	7 008	5 051
Retail trade	46 451	6 768	10 164	6 354	9 208	6 764	7 193
Finance, insurance, and real estate	191 168	33 328	33 776	29 236	34 921	27 086	32 821
Business and repair services	57 429	9 653	17 187	6 886	9 715	6 740	7 248
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	37 181	6 725	7 510	5 078	7 932	5 039	4 897
Professional and related services	56 072	11 799	9 464	7 377	8 025	7 523	11 884
Health services	237 584	42 369	53 360	36 528	39 041	32 298	33 988
Education services	77 160	15 046	18 550	10 614	12 101	9 552	11 297
Other professional and related services	112 689	18 165	23 939	19 815	17 624	16 496	16 650
Public administration	47 735	9 158	10 871	6 099	9 316	6 250	6 041
55 800	13 552	17 123	5 946	5 404	6 468	7 307	

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Worked in 1979	884 295	160 025	151 450	147 135	151 006	141 860	132 819
50 to 52 weeks	869 668	157 056	148 087	145 482	149 381	139 437	130 225
40 to 49 weeks	600 805	108 296	100 329	100 899	106 816	98 242	86 223
1 to 39 weeks	95 582	18 081	15 715	15 497	15 675	15 531	15 083
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	173 281	30 679	32 043	29 086	26 890	25 664	28 919
50 to 52 weeks	762 702	137 310	126 223	128 987	132 960	123 934	113 288
567 770	102 784	93 401	95 581	101 750	92 988	81 266	
With unemployment in 1979	139 722	27 418	26 817	21 447	20 683	20 609	22 748
Mean weeks of unemployment	14.5	14.1	13.4	14.1	13.7	15.1	16.5

Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Worked in 1979	717 671	110 907	128 597	121 018	124 952	118 899	113 298
50 to 52 weeks	692 196	105 736	123 887	117 633	121 979	114 741	108 220
40 to 49 weeks	357 452	49 859	64 622	62 916	65 151	61 713	53 191
1 to 39 weeks	92 135	14 997	16 016	15 188	16 566	14 940	14 428
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	242 609	40 880	43 249	39 529	40 262	38 088	40 601
50 to 52 weeks	512 433	73 319	88 896	89 746	92 040	88 634	79 798
With unemployment in 1979	303 641	40 685	54 272	54 554	56 142	53 348	44 640
Mean weeks of unemployment	146 607	27 650	26 118	21 668	22 776	22 687	25 708
	15.0	15.2	13.0	14.6	14.2	16.0	17.0

Persons 16 years and over with unemployment

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
In 1979	286 329	55 068	52 935	43 115	43 459	43 296	48 456
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	103 910	19 713	16 661	15 232	15 137	16 713	20 454

WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979

	Families	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
No workers	88 765	14 880	12 830	15 803	14 687	14 554	16 011
1 worker	253 009	44 295	39 738	42 557	43 987	40 822	41 610
2 or more workers	468 200	70 645	75 343	82 919	83 194	80 850	75 249

Table 6. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8.]

The State
Congressional Districts

INCOME IN 1979

Households

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
1 030 722	166 831	168 479	178 120	182 287	169 586	165 419	
164 126	25 136	23 918	28 695	26 818	27 801	31 758	
89 910	14 345	14 645	15 205	14 378	14 452	16 885	
91 816	14 633	14 864	15 465	15 420	15 874	15 560	
178 935	29 281	28 258	31 037	31 278	29 476	29 605	
156 349	24 783	24 462	27 824	28 079	26 412	24 789	
126 299	19 582	20 423	23 029	23 749	21 556	17 960	
137 485	22 897	24 653	23 821	26 263	22 262	17 589	
57 917	10 909	11 644	9 120	10 601	8 357	7 286	
27 885	5 265	5 612	3 924	5 701	3 396	3 987	
\$14 711	\$15 004	\$15 488	\$14 761	\$15 537	\$14 492	\$12 885	
Mean	\$17 479	\$18 149	\$18 544	\$17 080	\$18 359	\$16 787	\$15 888

Families

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
809 974	129 820	127 911	141 279	141 868	136 226	132 870	
77 394	13 567	11 460	11 933	10 696	12 610	17 128	
61 361	9 668	9 361	10 355	9 586	10 335	12 056	
66 874	10 325	9 780	11 493	10 894	11 925	12 457	
142 095	22 797	20 634	25 482	24 166	24 167	24 849	
136 368	20 267	20 157	25 188	24 400	23 980	22 376	
115 663	17 216	17 884	21 648	21 819	20 417	16 679	
129 403	21 048	22 676	22 798	24 818	21 494	16 569	
54 836	10 046	10 731	8 783	10 145	8 098	7 033	
25 980	4 886	5 228	3 599	5 344	3 200	3 723	
\$16 978	\$16 991	\$18 085	\$17 211	\$18 074	\$16 784	\$14 988	
Mean	\$19 582	\$20 079	\$20 839	\$19 274	\$20 800	\$18 842	\$17 675

Unrelated individuals 15 years and over

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
339 350	73 541	77 081	50 364	55 611	43 941	38 812	
68 181	12 438	20 710	10 850	10 505	8 119	5 559	
42 126	6 368	8 248	7 606	6 896	6 402	6 606	
54 708	9 131	10 987	9 706	10 340	7 986	6 558	
60 610	18 904	12 009	7 121	7 855	7 664	7 057	
29 906	7 261	6 447	3 972	5 050	3 943	3 233	
47 267	10 584	10 420	6 235	8 666	5 972	5 390	
28 080	6 871	6 200	3 756	4 890	3 060	3 303	
6 968	1 682	1 760	877	1 106	637	906	
1 504	302	300	241	303	158	200	
\$5 226	\$6 306	\$4 695	\$4 157	\$5 023	\$4 820	\$5 282	
\$7 173	\$7 797	\$6 877	\$6 649	\$7 408	\$6 751	\$7 400	

Per capita income

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Per capita income, noninstitutional persons	\$5 926	\$6 140	\$6 278	\$5 936	\$6 532	\$5 562	\$5 109

HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
With earnings	856 096	140 122	143 700	145 954	151 563	139 546	135 211
Mean earnings	\$17 680	\$17 657	\$18 425	\$17 688	\$18 904	\$17 308	\$15 918
With Social Security income	266 909	36 721	37 162	50 217	47 738	47 431	47 640
Mean Social Security income	\$3 642	\$3 492	\$3 679	\$3 724	\$3 889	\$3 642	\$3 397
With public assistance income	95 527	15 655	13 878	14 508	12 180	16 595	22 711
Mean public assistance income	\$1 911	\$1 887	\$1 922	\$1 846	\$1 926	\$1 936	\$1 937

MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
No workers	\$8 633	\$10 542	\$9 399	\$8 225	\$8 138	\$7 640	\$8 002
1 worker	\$15 836	\$16 728	\$16 811	\$15 314	\$17 310	\$14 724	\$14 019
2 or more workers	\$23 683	\$24 188	\$24 911	\$23 413	\$24 880	\$22 937	\$21 755

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Families	809 974	129 820	127 911	141 279	141 868	136 226	132 870
With related children under 18 years	471 669	79 154	75 529	78 497	77 869	79 365	81 255
With related children 5 to 17 years	384 859	62 578	61 917	64 242	63 590	65 611	66 921
Female householder, no husband present	127 122	21 400	21 837	18 949	20 509	21 309	23 118
With related children under 18 years	87 997	15 687	15 470	12 519	13 551	14 429	16 341
With related children under 6 years	34 706	6 594	6 107	4 950	4 857	5 677	6 521
Householder 65 years and over	106 641	15 009	14 856	19 907	18 684	19 334	18 851

Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
65 years and over	267 546	48 234	52 663	42 747	48 217	38 058	37 627
81 331	10 905	11 364	15 783	15 554	14 574	13 151	

Persons for whom poverty status is determined

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
3 013 707	492 482	484 250	507 690	507 809	507 864	513 612	
927 874	154 593	146 268	151 109	144 833	159 753	171 318	
691 965	112 462	109 541	113 333	109 545	120 638	126 446	
400 700	56 505	56 741	75 052	73 051	71 228	68 123	
275 084	38 064	38 270	52 283	50 495	49 575	46 397	

Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Families	105 727	18 503	16 157	15 647	13 735	17 200	24 485
Percent below poverty level	13.1	14.3	12.6	11.1	9.7	12.6	18.4
With related children under 18 years	77 810	14 579	12 225	10 783	9 738	12 192	18 293
With related children 5 to 17 years	65 417	11 879	10 362	9 004	7 934	10 499	15 739
Female householder, no husband present	45 467	8 860	7 553	6 037	6 058	7 148	9 811
With related children under 18 years	39 052	7 813	6 495	5 180	5 280	5 864	8 420
With related children under 6 years	19 079	3 954	3 120	2 600	2 463	2 892	4 050
Householder 65 years and over	19 225	2 907	2 443	3 166	2 435	3 599	4 675

Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
88 948	14 122	15 359	15 879	15 231	13 655	14 702	
Percent below poverty level	33.2	29.3	29.2	37.1	31.6	35.9	39.1
65 years and over	38 757	4 859	4 824	7 867	7 301	7 226	6 680

Persons for whom poverty status is determined

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
500 363	86 015	77 914	73 097	63 849	81 526	117 962	
Percent below poverty level	16.6	17.5	16.1	14.4	12.6	16.1	23.0
Related children under 18 years	195 021	34 624	30 154	26 263	22 247	31 813	49 920
Related children 5 to 17 years	142 975	24 766	22 301	19 284	16 216	23 851	36 557
60 years and over	91 200	12 491	11 679	16 579	14 410	16 889	19 152
65 years and over	69 735	9 328	8 634	13 174	11 359	13 040	14 200

Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6

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Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.]

The State
Congressional Districts

	Race				Spanish origin ¹	Race						
	White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			
						The State		District 1				
SEX AND AGE												
Total persons	2 147 825	947 969	6 744	13 370	33 667	343 788	168 107	1 478	4 736	8 751		
Male	1 057 827	447 252	3 493	5 796	17 137	178 519	79 848	758	2 209	4 646		
Female	1 089 998	500 717	3 251	7 574	16 530	165 269	88 259	720	2 527	4 105		
Under 5 years	145 427	89 645	677	1 312	3 275	25 524	16 122	131	420	1 051		
5 to 14 years	322 433	193 193	1 150	2 639	6 358	49 804	32 659	204	1 131	1 457		
15 to 59 years	1 375 770	556 910	4 491	8 770	21 393	230 511	100 290	1 040	3 008	5 777		
60 to 64 years	94 415	32 069	123	162	900	12 801	5 613	11	44	152		
65 years and over	209 780	76 152	303	487	1 741	25 148	13 423	92	133	314		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN												
Families	594 460	210 266	1 605	2 480	7 191	90 100	38 073	355	883	1 737		
With own children under 18 years	303 131	125 972	1 057	1 899	4 358	48 574	22 904	195	723	1 161		
Married-couple families	520 504	130 862	1 291	2 049	5 437	78 943	23 215	282	772	1 387		
With own children under 18 years	266 646	81 788	871	1 643	3 268	42 386	14 716	160	664	940		
Female householder, no husband present	58 663	67 805	220	325	1 533	8 665	12 562	73	83	281		
With own children under 18 years	30 676	40 121	153	210	1 016	5 191	7 306	35	53	196		
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED												
Persons 25 years old and over	1 268 764	451 770	3 240	7 076	14 824	188 296	80 204	726	2 476	3 319		
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	259 998	182 464	1 225	1 238	4 821	21 665	31 804	247	278	772		
High school: 1 to 3 years	261 704	93 560	615	875	3 102	31 479	14 363	102	328	491		
4 years	354 515	110 727	814	1 935	3 762	64 167	21 072	243	777	1 227		
College: 1 to 3 years	190 973	36 248	413	1 232	1 912	34 440	7 648	100	611	533		
4 or more years	201 574	28 771	173	1 796	1 227	36 545	5 317	34	482	296		
LABOR FORCE STATUS												
Persons 16 years and over	1 642 900	641 903	4 751	9 296	23 289	262 811	115 253	1 126	3 157	6 098		
Labor force	1 073 336	381 633	3 014	6 124	14 881	177 629	68 130	699	2 134	4 149		
Employed	980 510	330 702	2 320	4 808	10 895	137 624	55 088	406	1 330	2 152		
Unemployed	45 860	38 610	329	349	1 135	7 216	7 423	59	137	331		
Female, 16 years and over	844 598	349 035	2 369	5 499	11 378	125 674	61 908	569	1 820	2 739		
Labor force	447 108	184 509	1 141	2 992	5 821	64 371	31 373	222	965	1 366		
Employed	419 805	160 806	941	2 630	4 796	58 755	26 496	182	813	995		
Unemployed	23 345	21 913	156	277	667	3 806	4 460	26	125	255		
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
Families	594 460	210 266	1 605	2 480	7 191	90 100	38 073	355	883	1 737		
Less than \$5,000	33 676	43 116	221	252	1 267	4 551	8 869	28	72	270		
\$5,000 to \$7,499	34 958	25 899	201	177	743	4 608	4 910	66	20	195		
\$7,500 to \$9,999	42 391	23 978	131	157	878	5 926	4 203	20	65	280		
\$10,000 to \$14,999	99 344	41 710	327	505	1 406	15 217	7 168	95	254	357		
\$15,000 to \$19,999	104 366	31 054	291	454	1 011	14 866	5 060	87	188	239		
\$20,000 to \$24,999	94 971	20 087	175	326	713	13 787	3 271	26	113	111		
\$25,000 to \$34,999	111 501	17 291	182	313	749	17 723	3 172	33	81	191		
\$35,000 to \$49,999	49 450	5 097	70	184	305	8 955	1 024	—	67	69		
\$50,000 or more	23 803	2 034	7	112	119	4 467	396	—	23	25		
Median	\$18 928	\$11 061	\$13 429	\$16 290	\$12 021	\$19 947	\$10 508	\$12 807	\$15 578	\$11 285		
Mean	\$21 745	\$13 508	\$15 360	\$21 027	\$14 882	\$23 089	\$13 125	\$14 150	\$18 841	\$14 436		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 072 486	917 968	6 338	12 521	30 605	322 079	163 108	1 306	4 382	7 559		
Income in 1979 below poverty level	191 680	304 601	1 582	1 563	B 629	26 456	58 665	270	316	1 878		
District 2												
Total persons	336 033	180 742	847	3 351	6 700	399 470	117 814	520	1 129	3 929		
Male	165 527	86 320	432	1 464	3 473	195 319	55 171	260	499	1 935		
Female	170 506	94 422	415	1 887	3 227	204 151	62 643	260	630	1 994		
Under 5 years	20 842	15 761	91	345	501	26 622	11 169	65	101	374		
5 to 14 years	47 968	33 796	78	529	1 100	60 550	24 749	105	202	701		
15 to 59 years	224 309	113 686	626	2 306	4 716	250 024	67 295	314	756	2 418		
60 to 64 years	13 404	5 536	24	44	190	18 978	3 928	2	17	110		
65 years and over	29 510	11 963	28	127	193	43 296	10 673	34	53	326		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN												
Families	88 587	38 250	221	586	1 277	113 597	27 215	148	242	948		
With own children under 18 years	45 553	23 515	140	450	772	56 581	15 856	90	141	504		
Married-couple families	76 950	23 939	192	489	936	100 324	17 524	130	195	750		
With own children under 18 years	39 496	15 150	116	381	516	50 260	10 576	86	126	412		
Female householder, no husband present	9 357	12 333	29	83	309	10 547	8 363	10	29	191		
With own children under 18 years	5 177	7 701	24	62	246	5 318	4 839	4	8	92		
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED												
Persons 25 years old and over	197 274	83 842	469	1 745	2 721	239 197	57 743	203	618	2 040		
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	25 671	28 202	145	264	562	60 868	24 952	77	142	815		
High school: 1 to 3 years	35 403	16 594	64	170	558	54 376	12 552	33	63	439		
4 years	53 654	20 769	127	460	669	63 278	13 988	39	132	382		
College: 1 to 3 years	37 811	9 628	89	238	551	29 720	3 508	40	BB	228		
4 or more years	44 735	8 649	44	613	381	30 955	2 743	14	193	176		
LABOR FORCE STATUS												
Persons 16 years and over	261 853	127 021	663	2 455	4 972	305 358	78 974	328	805	2 792		
Labor force	175 221	75 942	455	1 589	3 454	194 130	48 935	225	536	1 699		
Employed	162 229	63 966	365	1 293	2 256	185 115	44 707	159	492	1 548		
Unemployed	6 207	6 850	11	86	208	8 780	4 156	58	44	151		
Female, 16 years and over	134 690	67 975	328	1 408	2 301	158 710	43 467	173	458	1 421		
Labor force	75 558	37 259	195	793	1 363	82 960	23 945	104	263	687		
Employed	71 177	32 053	160	686	1 035	78 813	21 595	79	224	648		
Unemployed	2 945	4 032	5	61	98	4 139	2 338	25	39	39		
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
Families	88 587	38 250	221	586	1 277	113 597	27 215	148	242	948		
Less than \$5,000	4 069	7 247	27	69	250	6 904	4 977	29	16	110		
\$5,000 to \$7,499	4 710	4 551	10	78	123	7 177	3 128	21	29	64		
\$7,500 to \$9,999	5 121	4 598	21	18	96	B 617	2 829	6	22	102		
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13 000	7 456	40	97	185	19 552	5 844	38	27	264		
\$15,000 to \$19,999	14 398	5 595	26	97	194	20 750	4 358	13	55	121		
\$20,000 to \$24,999	14 087	3 684	25	62	144	18 722	2 851	25	34	110		
\$25,000 to \$34,999	18 831	3 693	62	66	143	20 482	2 287	1	26	125		
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 542	1 091	10	59	79	B 091	653	15	24	42		
\$50,000 or more	4 829	335	—	40	63	3 302	288	—	9	10		
Median	\$20 843	\$11 384	\$17 079	\$16 271	\$14 436	\$18 155	\$11 777	\$11 802	\$16 992	\$13 279		
Mean	\$23 792	\$14 020	\$18 585	\$20 495	\$17 622	\$20 558	\$13 958	\$14 135	\$19 304	\$16 066		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	315 242	164 286	710	3 000	5 273	389 253	116 530	507	1 080	3 808		
Income in 1979 below poverty level	25 763	51 292	167	436	1 644	39 214	33 557	100	171	728		

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

The State
Congressional Districts

	Race				Spanish origin ¹	Race				Spanish origin ¹
	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut		White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	
	District 4					District 5				
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	416 955	100 433	648	1 889	3 846	347 336	168 667	2 006	1 159	4 968
Male	201 381	47 088	366	777	1 973	169 024	79 376	1 019	406	2 612
Female	215 574	53 345	282	1 112	1 873	178 312	89 291	987	753	2 356
Under 5 years	26 567	8 765	34	188	288	23 727	15 284	233	106	480
5 to 14 years	61 994	20 811	40	372	841	54 506	35 462	486	174	1 076
15 to 59 years	265 246	59 121	502	1 210	2 373	216 423	97 277	1 214	820	2 975
60 to 64 years	19 089	3 530	20	41	112	15 793	6 020	17	7	169
65 years and over	44 059	8 206	52	78	232	36 887	14 624	56	52	268
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	117 728	23 426	140	382	867	98 068	37 389	449	195	1 176
With own children under 18 years	57 999	14 134	67	284	508	49 669	22 267	345	139	684
Married-couple families	102 895	13 584	84	314	727	86 131	23 388	379	123	828
With own children under 18 years	50 966	8 330	48	247	402	43 997	14 694	297	96	479
Female householder, no husband present	12 040	8 378	19	49	135	9 299	11 905	52	45	286
With own children under 18 years	6 027	5 259	19	25	106	4 574	6 892	36	29	187
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	253 623	50 004	396	1 029	1 825	208 153	81 075	835	614	2 349
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	58 719	18 495	110	271	650	53 023	35 447	298	152	896
High school: 1 to 3 years	53 995	12 605	109	142	426	46 998	17 092	206	51	546
4 years	65 489	12 322	117	169	349	56 143	18 745	191	247	584
College: 1 to 3 years	35 967	4 036	49	137	231	26 149	5 482	97	68	194
4 or more years	39 453	2 546	11	310	169	25 840	4 309	43	96	129
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	321 090	68 518	561	1 303	2 614	262 691	113 732	1 216	859	3 275
Labor force	208 668	42 797	382	812	1 701	171 826	68 112	725	547	2 064
Employed	199 855	39 014	351	795	1 604	159 786	60 185	614	466	1 745
Unemployed	8 607	3 726	26	17	97	7 836	7 061	85	28	185
Female, 16 years and over	168 984	37 449	254	776	1 281	137 047	61 884	607	577	1 650
Labor force	88 942	21 277	132	380	720	73 432	32 758	250	320	868
Employed	84 348	19 116	117	375	649	69 033	28 857	201	296	766
Unemployed	4 577	2 161	15	5	71	3 959	3 775	49	24	93
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Families	117 728	23 426	140	382	867	98 068	37 389	449	195	1 176
Less than \$5,000	6 385	4 239	18	51	141	5 338	7 184	39	35	198
\$5,000 to \$7,499	6 854	2 705	7	8	101	5 909	4 328	49	17	102
\$7,500 to \$9,999	8 280	2 537	23	16	88	7 438	4 421	41	11	183
\$10,000 to \$14,999	19 271	4 764	34	61	122	16 691	7 328	79	50	245
\$15,000 to \$19,999	20 675	3 598	23	57	135	17 922	5 932	88	22	140
\$20,000 to \$24,999	19 307	2 422	23	49	125	16 463	3 859	51	32	120
\$25,000 to \$34,999	22 347	2 320	7	111	100	18 386	3 012	62	16	138
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 606	521	5	8	40	7 040	1 013	33	12	44
\$50,000 or more	5 003	320	—	21	15	2 881	312	7	—	6
Median	\$19 186	\$11 844	\$12 715	\$19 772	\$14 005	\$18 504	\$11 430	\$15 689	\$12 944	\$11 650
Mean	\$22 111	\$14 258	\$15 123	\$21 762	\$15 667	\$20 748	\$13 898	\$17 481	\$15 010	\$14 403
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	406 458	98 333	616	1 847	3 724	338 690	165 593	1 980	1 124	4 838
Income in 1979 below poverty level	36 121	27 280	103	293	860	28 598	52 211	403	168	1 310
District 6										
SEX AND AGE	304 243	212 206	1 245	1 106	5 473					
Total persons	148 057	99 449	658	441	2 498					
Male	156 186	112 757	587	665	2 975					
Female	22 145	22 544	123	152	581					
Under 5 years	47 611	45 716	237	231	1 183					
5 to 14 years	189 257	119 241	795	670	3 134					
15 to 59 years	14 350	7 442	49	9	167					
60 to 64 years	60 645	4 000	25	36	103					
65 years and over	30 880	17 263	41	44	408					
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	86 380	45 913	292	192	1 186					
With own children under 18 years	44 755	27 296	220	162	729					
Married-couple families	75 261	29 212	224	156	809					
With own children under 18 years	39 541	18 322	164	129	519					
Female householder, no husband present	8 755	14 264	37	36	331					
With own children under 18 years	4 389	8 124	35	33	189					
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	182 221	98 902	611	594	2 570					
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	40 052	43 564	348	131	1 126					
High school: 1 to 3 years	39 453	20 354	101	121	642					
4 years	51 784	23 831	97	150	551					
College: 1 to 3 years	26 886	5 946	38	90	175					
4 or more years	24 046	5 207	27	102	76					
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	229 097	138 405	857	717	3 538					
Labor force	145 862	77 717	528	506	1 814					
Employed	135 901	67 742	425	432	1 590					
Unemployed	7 214	9 394	90	37	163					
Female, 16 years and over	119 493	76 352	438	460	1 986					
Labor force	61 845	37 897	238	271	817					
Employed	57 679	32 689	202	236	703					
Unemployed	3 919	5 147	36	23	111					
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Families	86 380	45 913	292	192	1 186					
Less than \$5,000	6 429	10 600	80	9	298					
\$5,000 to \$7,499	5 700	6 277	48	25	158					
\$7,500 to \$9,999	7 009	5 390	20	25	129					
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15 613	9 150	41	16	233					
\$15,000 to \$19,999	15 755	6 511	54	35	182					
\$20,000 to \$24,999	12 605	4 000	25	36	103					
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13 732	2 807	17	13	52					
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 216	795	7	14	31					
\$50,000 or more	3 321	383	—	19	—					
Median	\$17 272	\$10 248	\$9 750	\$17 605	\$10 111					
Mean	\$20 438	\$12 431	\$11 862	\$39 528	\$11 540					
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	300 764	210 118	1 219	1 088	5 403					
Income in 1979 below poverty level	35 528	81 596	539	179	2 209					

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8.]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Total housing units	1 153 709	189 562	184 387	196 524	194 945	186 137	202 154
Vacant seasonal and migratory	30 782	1 927	1 965	3 593	862	3 354	19 081
Year-round housing units	1 122 927	187 635	182 422	192 931	194 083	182 783	183 073
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS							
Owner-occupied housing units	722 559	106 688	113 306	132 846	126 705	124 510	118 504
Percent of occupied housing units	70.2	63.9	67.3	74.7	69.6	73.5	71.6
Renter-occupied housing units	307 422	60 155	54 950	45 047	55 370	44 937	46 963
Vacant housing units	92 946	20 792	14 166	15 038	12 008	13 336	17 606
For sale only	11 503	1 810	2 208	1 871	1 914	1 838	1 862
For rent	30 158	8 198	4 718	4 537	4 334	4 067	4 304
Held for occasional use	13 875	4 567	1 676	1 853	1 202	1 253	3 324
Other vacants	37 410	6 217	5 564	6 777	4 558	6 178	8 116
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	722 559	106 688	113 306	132 846	126 705	124 510	118 504
1979 to March 1980	82 959	14 479	14 136	14 332	13 172	13 430	13 410
1975 to 1978	180 421	30 307	29 520	31 555	30 702	28 460	29 877
1970 to 1974	142 705	20 669	23 440	25 093	23 821	24 112	25 570
1960 to 1969	156 175	22 422	23 913	29 777	29 002	26 762	24 299
1950 to 1959	86 849	10 452	12 320	18 138	16 694	16 471	12 774
1949 or earlier	73 450	8 359	9 977	13 951	13 314	15 275	12 574
Renter-occupied housing units	307 422	60 155	54 950	45 047	55 370	44 937	46 963
1979 to March 1980	129 598	30 429	25 343	17 292	23 404	16 617	16 513
1975 to 1978	94 370	17 579	17 285	13 960	17 448	13 786	14 312
1970 to 1974	38 335	5 950	6 136	5 645	7 030	6 280	7 294
1960 to 1969	25 565	3 804	3 770	4 408	4 174	4 409	5 000
1959 or earlier	19 554	2 393	2 416	3 742	3 314	3 845	3 844
BATHROOMS							
Year-round housing units	1 122 927	187 635	182 422	192 931	194 083	182 783	183 073
No bathroom or only a half bath	63 555	7 653	8 004	10 511	5 970	14 698	16 719
1 complete bathroom	584 221	92 400	86 706	105 189	103 631	101 728	94 567
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	163 497	31 947	27 195	25 953	28 771	22 669	26 962
2 or more complete bathrooms	311 654	55 635	60 517	51 278	55 711	43 688	44 825
Owner-occupied housing units	722 559	106 688	113 306	132 846	126 705	124 510	118 504
No bathroom or only a half bath	18 819	3 014	2 440	2 678	1 955	4 524	4 208
1 complete bathroom	323 574	43 213	42 191	63 033	55 122	63 918	56 097
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	119 043	19 086	18 912	20 915	21 811	17 893	20 426
2 or more complete bathrooms	261 123	41 375	49 763	46 220	47 817	38 175	37 773
Renter-occupied housing units	307 422	60 155	54 950	45 047	55 370	44 937	46 963
No bathroom or only a half bath	29 963	2 956	3 721	4 761	2 662	7 115	8 748
1 complete bathroom	211 779	39 707	36 962	33 452	41 247	30 558	29 853
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	33 653	9 494	6 551	3 711	5 692	3 707	4 498
2 or more complete bathrooms	32 027	7 998	7 716	3 123	5 769	3 557	3 864
Year-round housing units	1 122 927	187 635	182 422	192 931	194 083	182 783	183 073
KITCHEN FACILITIES							
Complete kitchen facilities	1 070 007	180 826	175 627	184 813	189 249	170 979	168 513
No complete kitchen facilities	52 920	6 809	6 795	8 118	4 834	11 804	14 560
SOURCE OF WATER							
Public system or private company	812 731	150 275	139 769	145 077	165 616	113 553	98 441
Individual drilled well	241 291	30 874	36 881	33 400	17 929	53 628	68 579
Individual dug well	56 144	5 197	4 344	12 077	9 200	12 384	12 942
Some other source	12 761	1 289	1 428	2 377	1 338	3 218	3 111
SEWAGE DISPOSAL							
Public sewer	596 811	124 593	108 762	88 579	120 639	80 247	73 991
Septic tank or cesspool	480 455	57 158	68 593	97 001	70 191	91 775	95 737
Other means	45 661	5 884	5 067	7 351	3 253	10 761	13 345
AIR CONDITIONING							
None	359 120	40 225	44 216	74 887	70 199	70 991	58 602
Central system	406 845	92 587	84 861	54 253	63 986	50 080	61 078
1 or more individual room units	356 962	54 823	53 345	63 791	59 898	61 712	63 393
HEATING EQUIPMENT							
Steam or hot water system	12 775	2 644	2 040	2 616	2 870	1 453	1 152
Central warm-air furnace	448 466	85 738	93 539	70 988	85 286	66 075	46 840
Electric heat pump	127 629	25 494	19 848	16 419	18 851	16 404	30 613
Other built-in electric units	103 389	11 456	10 173	19 627	22 645	17 356	22 122
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	62 558	10 437	11 057	13 119	10 516	10 036	7 393
Room heaters with flue	193 402	26 674	23 709	37 223	30 412	37 679	37 705
Room heaters without flue	71 945	15 357	9 937	11 105	8 959	10 490	16 097
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters	96 177	8 907	11 401	20 432	13 897	22 183	19 357
None	6 586	928	718	1 402	647	1 107	1 784
Occupied housing units	1 029 981	166 843	168 256	177 893	182 075	169 447	165 467
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT							
With telephone	900 550	147 467	150 412	156 001	162 552	145 317	138 801
No telephone	129 431	19 376	17 844	21 892	19 523	24 130	26 666
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	124 755	21 397	18 600	19 566	20 240	21 077	23 875
1	336 745	59 927	56 152	53 937	58 154	52 863	55 712
2	375 334	60 042	63 173	66 234	68 285	60 839	56 761
3 or more	193 147	25 477	30 331	38 156	35 396	34 668	29 119

Table 9. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8.]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Year-round housing units	1 122 927	187 635	182 422	192 931	194 083	182 783	183 073
1, detached	814 648	117 893	126 303	151 193	143 416	141 279	134 564
1, attached	24 995	7 825	4 788	2 779	3 504	3 022	3 077
2	40 576	10 374	6 679	5 607	6 908	5 111	5 897
3 and 4	32 984	7 940	6 412	4 314	5 166	4 356	4 796
5 or more	93 950	24 919	23 216	8 628	19 859	7 891	9 437
Mobile home or trailer, etc	115 774	18 684	15 024	20 410	15 230	21 124	25 302
Owner-occupied housing units	722 559	106 688	113 306	132 846	126 705	124 510	118 504
1, detached	611 284	88 073	97 482	114 292	111 735	104 967	94 735
1, attached	6 522	1 863	1 286	745	1 006	608	1 014
2	7 858	2 038	1 036	1 097	1 164	1 232	1 291
3 and 4	6 053	1 247	883	910	856	1 043	1 114
5 or more	12 850	2 427	2 608	1 529	1 796	1 871	2 619
Mobile home or trailer, etc	77 992	11 040	10 011	14 273	10 148	14 789	17 731
Renter-occupied housing units	307 422	60 155	54 950	45 047	55 370	44 937	46 963
1, detached	146 122	20 515	20 094	26 158	24 334	26 476	28 545
1, attached	15 388	4 573	2 919	1 802	2 256	2 078	1 760
2	28 972	7 319	4 964	3 984	5 203	3 508	4 014
3 and 4	23 680	5 326	5 185	3 011	3 944	3 020	3 194
5 or more	68 167	16 863	18 397	6 200	15 956	5 544	5 207
Mobile home or trailer, etc	25 093	5 559	3 391	3 912	3 677	4 311	4 243

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Year-round housing units	1 122 927	187 635	182 422	192 931	194 083	182 783	183 073
1979 to March 1980	45 087	9 190	7 226	7 099	6 708	6 804	8 060
1975 to 1978	133 665	28 618	20 177	21 857	19 081	19 981	23 951
1970 to 1974	207 998	35 757	39 440	31 097	34 109	30 919	36 676
1960 to 1969	258 258	46 210	45 784	41 749	45 082	38 931	40 502
1950 to 1959	188 422	28 120	30 677	36 401	34 019	31 053	28 202
1940 to 1949	118 636	17 808	18 386	19 387	22 402	21 586	19 067
1939 or earlier	170 861	21 932	20 782	35 341	32 682	33 509	26 615
Owner-occupied housing units	722 559	106 688	113 306	132 846	126 705	124 510	118 504
1979 to March 1980	28 201	4 842	4 476	4 674	3 902	4 819	5 488
1975 to 1978	92 826	16 294	13 809	16 959	13 216	15 346	17 202
1970 to 1974	138 976	20 769	24 218	22 928	21 767	22 746	26 548
1960 to 1969	177 700	28 311	30 387	30 657	31 624	28 809	27 912
1950 to 1959	120 496	16 228	18 929	24 855	23 099	20 367	17 018
1940 to 1949	66 696	9 606	9 714	11 260	13 214	12 579	10 323
1939 or earlier	97 664	10 638	11 773	21 513	19 883	19 844	14 013
Renter-occupied housing units	307 422	60 155	54 950	45 047	55 370	44 937	46 963
1979 to March 1980	8 084	1 707	1 296	1 260	1 530	1 081	1 210
1975 to 1978	28 048	7 925	4 797	3 287	4 860	3 285	3 894
1970 to 1974	52 688	10 699	12 410	6 056	10 323	6 364	6 836
1960 to 1969	63 680	14 098	12 422	8 594	11 415	7 893	9 258
1950 to 1959	54 579	9 802	9 572	8 943	9 075	8 380	8 807
1940 to 1949	42 085	6 691	7 146	6 439	7 620	7 297	6 892
1939 or earlier	58 258	9 233	7 307	10 468	10 547	10 637	10 066

BEDROOMS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Year-round housing units	1 122 927	187 635	182 422	192 931	194 083	182 783	183 073
None	6 321	1 288	1 052	1 123	928	777	1 153
1	82 714	17 162	15 572	12 278	16 674	11 311	9 717
2	399 446	60 710	59 956	74 606	76 956	67 015	60 203
3	507 272	85 461	82 676	86 107	79 288	84 283	89 457
4	107 076	19 573	19 882	15 890	16 882	16 335	18 514
5 or more	20 098	3 441	3 284	2 927	3 355	3 062	4 029
Owner-occupied housing units	722 559	106 688	113 306	132 846	126 705	124 510	118 504
None	1 011	116	133	235	114	180	233
1	16 975	2 627	2 145	3 304	3 275	3 078	2 546
2	203 643	24 032	26 451	43 011	41 823	37 921	30 405
3	395 800	61 555	64 722	70 357	64 018	67 844	67 304
4	88 621	15 520	17 005	13 466	14 652	13 162	14 816
5 or more	16 509	2 838	2 850	2 473	2 823	2 325	3 200
Renter-occupied housing units	307 422	60 155	54 950	45 047	55 370	44 937	46 963
None	3 825	858	783	564	595	455	570
1	54 707	11 592	11 732	7 245	11 608	6 905	5 625
2	152 895	27 054	27 365	24 232	29 510	22 765	21 969
3	80 317	17 291	12 799	11 030	11 623	12 033	15 541
4	13 423	3 044	2 024	1 667	1 681	2 259	2 748
5 or more	2 255	316	247	309	353	520	510

Year-round housing units

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
STORIES IN STRUCTURE	1 122 927	187 635	182 422	192 931	194 083	182 783	183 073
1 to 3	116 737	185 880	180 185	192 636	193 000	182 548	182 488
4 to 6	2 308	987	479	204	243	135	260
7 to 12	1 478	129	605	91	308	100	245
13 or more	2 404	639	1 153	—	532	—	80

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

Structures with 4 or more stories	6 190	1 755	2 237	295	1 083	235	585
With elevator	5 305	1 525	2 040	246	948	100	446
No elevator	885	230	197	49	135	135	139

Table 10. Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

Occupied housing units

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
1 029 981	166 843	168 256	177 893	182 075	169 447	165 467	
266 137	58 822	69 461	57 352	37 673	30 146	12 683	
118 170	26 449	21 777	21 255	7 901	15 734	25 054	
319 982	58 913	49 103	46 363	55 151	45 446	65 006	
252 077	17 568	19 756	36 649	70 069	60 089	47 946	
Cool or coke	37	231	610	1 551	738	505	
Wood	67 331	4 712	7 601	15 229	9 433	16 927	13 429
Other fuel	446	80	46	79	87	44	110
No fuel used	2 166	262	281	356	210	323	734

WATER HEATING FUEL

Utility gas	125 818	32 059	29 086	22 226	19 398	17 082	5 967
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	45 738	12 219	8 420	6 367	2 708	6 563	9 461
Electricity	819 056	118 241	126 080	143 477	155 719	136 343	139 196
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	8 847	840	999	1 164	1 980	1 856	2 008
Other	5 290	501	722	905	627	1 092	1 443
No fuel used	25 232	2 983	2 949	3 754	1 643	6 511	7 392

COOKING FUEL

Utility gas	105 597	33 352	22 911	15 487	14 345	12 027	7 475
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	108 043	26 693	17 293	13 354	6 160	16 756	27 787
Electricity	806 796	105 821	126 887	147 471	160 285	138 262	128 070
Other	7 749	715	982	1 346	893	2 104	1 709
No fuel used	1 796	262	183	235	392	298	426

MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

Specified owner-occupied housing units	530 465	80 382	86 557	96 132	100 226	87 759	79 409
With a mortgage	329 491	54 467	60 086	55 665	62 055	51 415	45 803
Less than \$100	3 617	385	345	744	554	661	928
\$100 to \$149	11 581	1 135	1 397	2 286	1 832	2 495	2 436
\$150 to \$199	34 684	3 540	3 788	7 314	6 236	7 009	6 797
\$200 to \$249	53 345	6 735	7 323	10 794	10 170	9 686	8 637
\$250 to \$299	51 356	8 020	8 381	9 169	10 193	8 524	7 069
\$300 to \$349	43 787	7 196	8 641	7 327	8 595	6 637	5 391
\$350 to \$399	36 114	6 739	7 442	5 662	6 783	5 164	4 324
\$400 to \$449	28 769	5 458	6 695	4 259	5 602	3 698	3 057
\$450 to \$499	21 669	4 483	5 001	2 885	4 102	2 830	2 368
\$500 to \$599	23 386	5 211	5 841	2 972	4 352	2 584	2 426
\$600 to \$749	13 681	3 253	3 373	1 523	2 436	1 538	1 558
\$750 or more	7 502	2 312	1 859	730	1 200	589	812
Median	\$312	\$352	\$351	\$287	\$312	\$284	\$279
Not mortgaged	200 974	25 915	26 471	40 467	38 171	36 344	33 606
Less than \$50	7 319	593	713	1 620	1 184	1 552	1 657
\$50 to \$74	25 277	2 093	2 454	6 137	4 947	5 122	4 524
\$75 to \$99	46 582	3 876	4 597	11 096	10 021	9 569	7 423
\$100 to \$149	78 725	10 184	10 427	15 455	15 622	13 815	13 222
\$150 to \$199	29 153	5 640	5 482	4 515	4 344	4 520	4 652
\$200 to \$249	9 061	2 196	1 899	1 181	1 233	1 142	1 410
\$250 or more	4 857	1 333	899	463	820	624	718
Median	\$114	\$131	\$126	\$104	\$109	\$107	\$112

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units	282 205	57 310	51 957	40 403	52 237	39 804	40 494
Less than \$60	6 401	424	971	1 275	1 421	1 182	1 128
\$60 to \$79	8 795	772	1 205	1 745	1 613	1 716	1 744
\$80 to \$99	11 493	1 412	1 552	2 284	1 906	2 024	2 315
\$100 to \$119	14 872	2 011	2 123	2 788	2 693	2 587	2 670
\$120 to \$149	26 227	3 437	3 901	5 169	5 142	4 359	4 219
\$150 to \$169	20 406	2 920	3 145	3 474	4 185	3 620	3 062
\$170 to \$199	32 012	5 367	5 123	5 172	6 628	5 475	4 247
\$200 to \$249	56 032	13 255	10 335	7 861	10 881	7 237	6 463
\$250 to \$299	38 997	10 841	9 248	3 599	7 844	3 701	3 764
\$300 to \$349	20 349	6 127	6 030	1 317	3 429	1 561	1 885
\$350 to \$399	8 567	2 676	2 302	704	1 435	606	844
\$400 to \$449	6 591	2 165	1 839	331	1 138	378	740
\$500 or more	2 733	1 170	519	258	422	138	226
No cash rent	28 730	4 733	3 664	4 426	3 500	5 220	7 187
Median	\$206	\$238	\$230	\$177	\$204	\$180	\$181

Table 11. Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

The State
Congressional Districts

TENURE

Occupied housing units

	Race				Spanish origin ¹	Race				Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	
Owner-occupied housing units	759 981	263 455	1 881	3 204	8 689	117 409	47 461	422	1 035	2 146
Percent of occupied housing units	563 239	156 052	1 008	1 683	4 741	77 746	28 068	206	514	1 036
Renter-occupied housing units	74.1	59.2	53.6	52.5	54.6	66.2	59.1	48.8	49.7	48.3
	196 742	107 403	873	1 521	3 948	39 663	19 393	216	521	1 110

MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

Specified owner-occupied housing units

	The State				Spanish origin ¹	District 1				Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	
With a mortgage	418 053	110 130	607	1 309	2 951	60 753	19 005	125	421	647
Less than \$200	267 269	60 267	440	1 175	2 056	44 452	9 464	56	421	493
\$200 to \$299	35 335	14 370	84	53	270	3 171	1 841	—	38	28
\$300 to \$399	81 003	23 369	72	186	631	11 585	3 084	5	72	105
\$400 to \$499	65 958	13 398	133	325	508	11 459	2 328	32	104	155
\$500 or more	44 116	5 783	78	366	359	8 394	1 365	6	140	116
Median	40 857	3 347	73	245	288	9 843	846	13	67	89
Not mortgaged	326	\$267	\$348	\$406	\$325	\$365	\$294	\$372	\$397	\$373
	150 784	49 863	167	134	895	16 301	9 541	69	—	154

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units

	The State				Spanish origin ¹	District 1				Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	
Less than \$100	182 003	97 080	796	1 506	3 525	38 002	18 249	214	513	1 043
\$100 to \$199	9 183	17 356	77	54	376	363	2 236	9	—	9
\$200 to \$299	52 881	39 822	214	406	1 048	6 808	6 775	13	96	176
\$300 or more	71 455	22 182	289	687	1 383	18 256	5 228	134	289	624
No cash rent	31 563	6 167	126	256	423	9 991	1 960	37	85	161
Median	16 921	11 553	90	103	295	2 584	2 050	21	43	73
	\$229	\$164	\$221	\$235	\$214	\$258	\$187	\$256	\$248	\$248

TENURE

Occupied housing units

	District 2				Spanish origin ¹	District 3				Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	
Owner-occupied housing units	118 001	48 815	280	820	1 552	142 849	34 476	150	317	1 103
Percent of occupied housing units	84 789	27 762	151	431	822	112 155	20 398	83	163	690
Renter-occupied housing units	71.9	56.9	53.9	52.6	53.0	78.5	59.2	55.3	51.4	62.6
	33 212	21 053	129	389	730	30 694	14 078	67	154	413

MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

Specified owner-occupied housing units

	District 2				Spanish origin ¹	District 3				Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	
With a mortgage	65 237	20 723	126	348	558	81 225	14 675	60	131	488
Less than \$200	46 388	13 136	118	327	463	47 675	7 807	41	109	302
\$200 to \$299	3 227	2 257	32	—	17	8 294	2 041	—	—	86
\$300 to \$399	11 288	4 326	12	48	117	16 568	3 358	8	22	112
\$400 to \$499	12 265	3 704	35	67	144	11 478	1 455	14	25	53
\$500 or more	9 765	1 765	12	120	94	6 544	557	6	37	38
Median	9 843	1 084	27	92	91	4 791	396	13	25	13
Not mortgaged	\$371	\$300	\$343	\$440	\$368	\$294	\$255	\$389	\$420	\$258
	18 849	7 587	8	21	95	33 550	6 868	19	22	186

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units

	District 2				Spanish origin ¹	District 3				Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	
Less than \$100	31 663	19 618	127	382	690	27 595	12 533	67	154	348
\$100 to \$199	1 006	2 706	9	7	72	2 432	2 853	6	—	89
\$200 to \$299	6 449	7 655	42	87	202	10 876	5 609	27	77	162
\$300 or more	13 722	5 609	25	174	241	8 945	2 394	34	66	61
No cash rent	8 392	2 120	37	109	122	2 171	433	—	—	19
Median	2 094	1 528	14	5	53	3 171	1 244	—	11	17
	\$253	\$183	\$222	\$254	\$218	\$190	\$150	\$201	\$193	\$147

TENURE

Occupied housing units

	District 4				Spanish origin ¹	District 5				Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	
Owner-occupied housing units	150 894	30 230	210	494	1 126	122 077	46 460	463	296	1 326
Percent of occupied housing units	111 367	14 928	84	263	513	94 952	29 076	269	148	817
Renter-occupied housing units	73.8	49.4	40.0	53.2	45.6	77.8	62.6	58.1	50.0	61.6
	39 527	15 302	126	231	613	27 125	17 384	194	148	509

MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

Specified owner-occupied housing units

	District 4				Spanish origin ¹	District 5				Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	
With a mortgage	88 053	11 837	69	225	354	67 551	19 948	123	106	456
Less than \$200	54 478	7 310	48	183	252	40 306	10 901	95	82	285
\$200 to \$299	7 157	1 443	15	7	19	6 974	3 168	15	8	57
\$300 to \$399	17 421	2 905	13	18	62	13 637	4 531	11	19	111
\$400 to \$499	13 467	1 819	8	66	61	9 623	2 097	31	38	57
\$500 or more	8 810	842	6	40	53	5 749	729	33	17	24
Median	7 623	301	6	52	57	4 323	376	5	—	36
Not mortgaged	\$320	\$276	\$269	\$401	\$374	\$297	\$250	\$369	\$337	\$277
	33 575	4 527	21	42	102	27 245	9 047	28	24	171

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units

	District 4				Spanish origin ¹	District 5				Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	
Less than \$100	37 227	14 499	120	231	561	24 186	15 215	178	148	419
\$100 to \$199	2 468	2 462	—	10	89	1 609	3 270	19	18	31
\$200 to \$299	11 607	6 901	58	52	176	9 454	6 429	48	67	177
\$300 or more	14 747	3 733	39	96	220	7 959	2 858	48	45	136
No cash rent	5 561	780	13	55	53	2 176	461	39	7	26
Median	2 844	623	10	18	23	2 988	2 197	24	11	49
	\$221	\$165	\$195	\$246	\$202	\$195	\$150	\$221	\$175	\$187

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

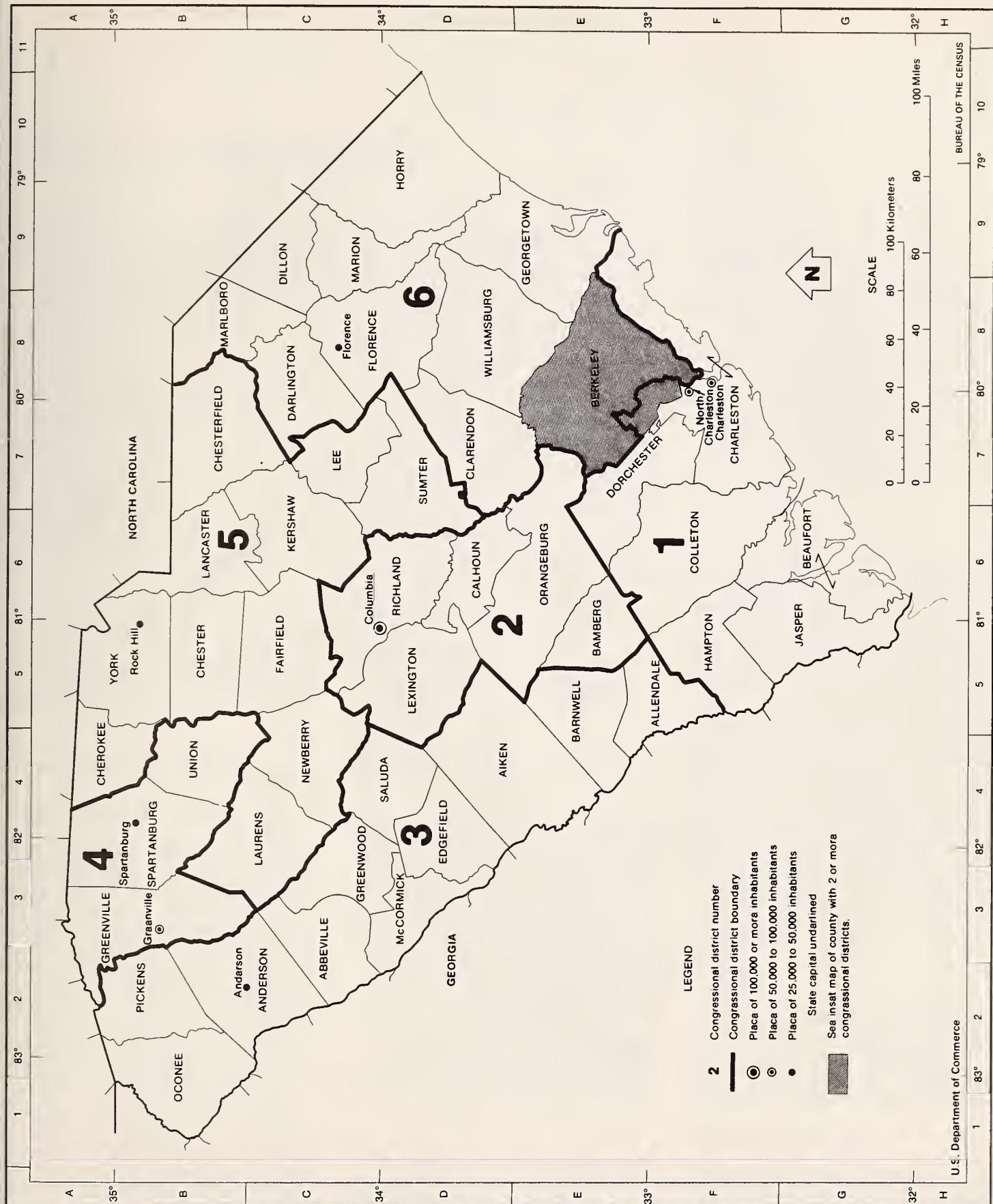
Table 11. Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

The State Congressional Districts	Race				Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
	District 6				
TENURE					
Occupied housing units	108 751	56 013	356	242	1 436
Owner-occupied housing units	82 230	35 820	215	164	863
Percent of occupied housing units	75.6	63.9	60.4	67.8	60.1
Renter-occupied housing units	26 521	20 193	141	78	573
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	55 234	23 942	104	78	448
With a mortgage	33 970	11 649	82	53	261
Less than \$200	6 512	3 620	22	—	63
\$200 to \$299	10 504	5 165	23	7	124
\$300 to \$399	7 666	1 995	13	25	38
\$400 to \$499	4 854	525	15	12	34
\$500 or more	4 434	344	9	9	2
Median	\$300	\$243	\$283	\$378	\$254
Not mortgaged	21 264	12 293	22	25	187
GROSS RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	23 330	16 966	90	78	464
Less than \$100	1 305	3 829	34	19	86
\$100 to \$199	7 687	6 453	26	27	155
\$200 to \$299	7 826	2 360	9	17	101
\$300 or more	3 272	413	—	—	42
No cash rent	3 240	3 911	21	15	80
Median	\$213	\$142	\$102	\$146	\$168

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race

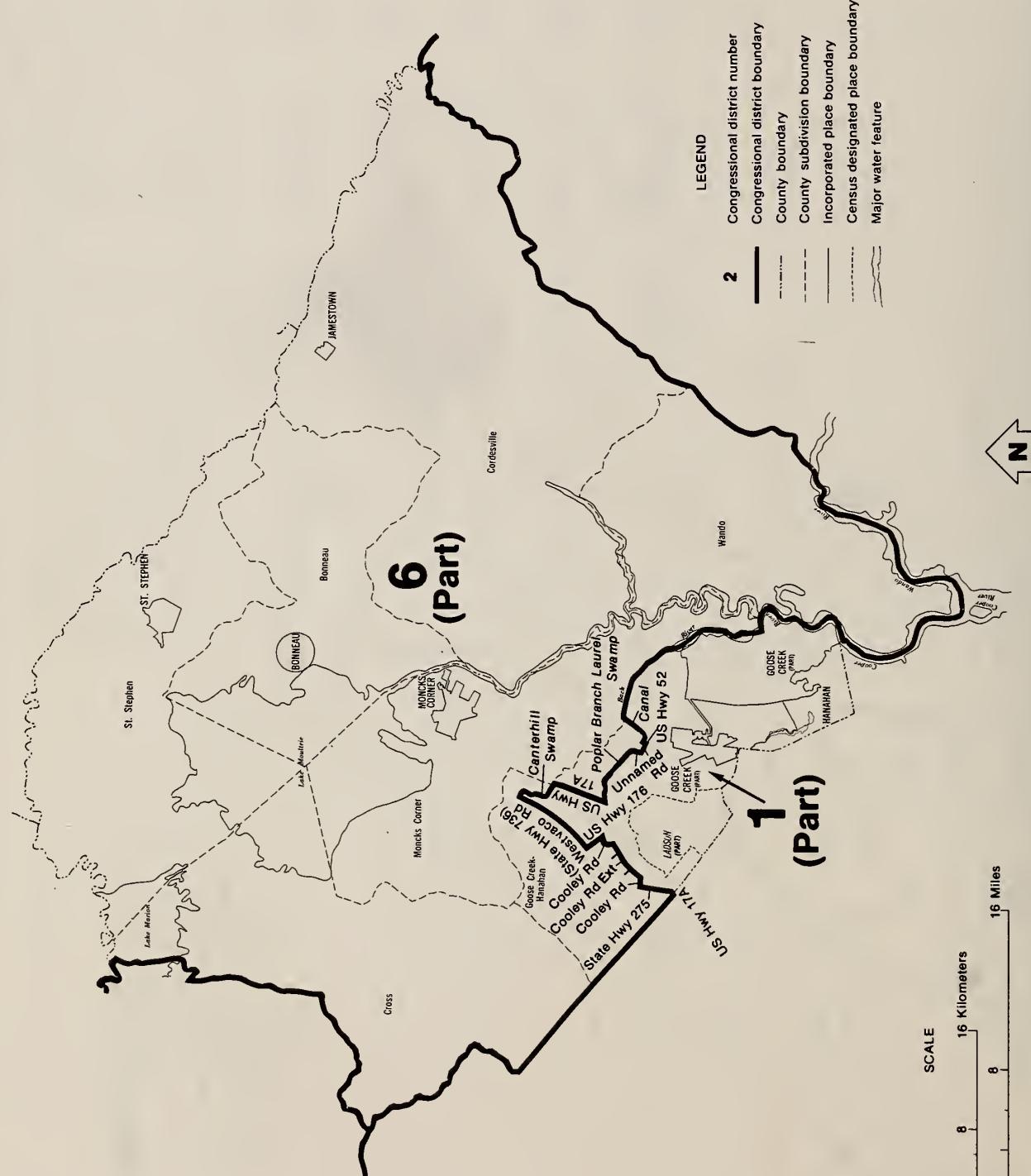
Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



Congressional districts established April 30, 1982, all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places

BERKELEY COUNTY



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Concessional districts established April 30 1982 : all other boundaries are as of January 1 1980

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

STATES	A-1
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS . .	A-1
Congressional Redistricting . .	A-1
Data Compilation for	
Congressional Districts	A-1
COUNTIES	A-1
PLACES	A-1
Incorporated Places	A-1
Census Designated Places	A-2
TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS.	A-2
URBAN AND RURAL	
RESIDENCE	A-2
Urbanized Areas	A-2
Rural Farm	A-2
AREA MEASUREMENTS	A-2
HISTORIC DATA	A-2

STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Congressional Redistricting

States are assigned seats in the House of Representatives on the basis of an apportionment following each decennial population census. The apportionment procedure, determined by Congress, assigns seats to each State on the basis of the census population, and the number of seats for that State remains constant for 10 years until the next apportionment. The total number of seats in the House of Representatives has been 435 since the apportionment following the 1910 census, except for temporary expansion for Alaska and Hawaii from 1959 to 1962.

After an apportionment, each State allocated two or more seats in the House is responsible for subdividing the State into congressional districts for the pur-

pose of electing each representative.¹ This redistricting action is generally the result of a law passed by the State legislature and signed by the governor. Each congressional district is as equal in population to all other congressional districts in the State as is practicable based on the last decennial census.

The congressional districts in this report are those in effect for the 98th Congress, elected in 1982, and they are the first to reflect the 1980 census apportionment. Most States have redrawn their congressional district boundaries based on 1980 populations (Maine and Montana plan to redistrict for the 99th Congress). Final redistricting of a few other States may be delayed by legal action. Unless there is further legal action, these districts will be in effect until 1992.

Federal statutes governing the apportionment process and method and redistricting may be found in Title 2, United States Code.

Data Compilation for Congressional Districts

Data from the 1980 census have been compiled for congressional districts by equating component census geographic areas to each district and summing all data for areas coded to the district. Where the smallest census geographic area was split by a congressional district boundary, the census records for the area were reviewed to determine in which district the majority of the population fell, and the entire area was coded to that district.

The 1970 population totals for congressional districts were obtained by summing the 1970 census counts for

component areas, including all subsequent corrections made to these counts. A review of the 1970 census maps was made where the smallest geographic census area was split by a congressional district line. If the population of the census area was small or the part in one of the congressional districts was relatively minor, the entire population was assigned to the district with the larger share of the area. Otherwise, the population was apportioned to the two congressional districts on the basis of settlement pattern.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Data are shown in table 2 for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are

¹ Six States have only one representative, who is elected at large, and the District of Columbia has a nonvoting delegate.

incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

In 11 States, certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's. These entities are shown in the Town/Township section of table 2 in this report. The States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision maps available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties, are presented in table 2 only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown

in table 2 for towns of 10,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 10,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, urban residence comprises all persons and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, urban residence consists of all persons and housing units in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons and housing units in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population and housing units not classified as urban constitute the rural population and housing.

Urbanized Areas

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

Rural Farm

The rural farm population and housing comprises all persons and housing units

living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$1,000 or more during 1979.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for States were prepared by using a digitization process on the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. Area figures for all counties, places, towns and townships covered in these reports can be found in the 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Area measurement figures for congressional districts were prepared using an electronic digital planimeter to measure those counties split by congressional districts. Map types used for this process include U.S. Department of Transportation county maps and various census maps such as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS). Area measurements for counties not split by congressional districts were derived from the digitized U.S. Geological Survey maps.

The land area figures for States shown in this report may differ from those shown in the PC80-1-A State reports because of changes made subsequent to the preparation of the area measurement figures shown in the State reports.

HISTORIC DATA

In some instances, 1970 population counts shown in table 1 have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports. Counts which have been revised for States, counties, places, and towns/townships are not identified in this report but are indicated by the prefix "r" in the PC80-1-A State reports.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

GENERAL	B-1	Government Workers	B-7	Value	B-12
POPULATION		Self-Employed Workers	B-7	Mortgage Status and Selected	
CHARACTERISTICS	B-1	Unpaid Family Workers	B-7	Monthly Owner Costs	B-12
Household	B-1	Labor Force Status in 1979	B-7	Contract Rent	B-12
Relationship to Householder	B-2	Worked in 1979	B-8	Gross Rent	B-12
Householder	B-2	With Unemployment in 1979	B-8		
Spouse	B-2	Weeks of Unemployment in			
Child	B-2	1979	B-8		
Other Relative	B-2	Income in 1979	B-8		
Nonrelative	B-2	Poverty Status in 1979	B-9		
Unrelated Individual	B-2	Persons for Whom Poverty			
Family	B-2	Status is Determined	B-9		
Group Quarters	B-2	Specified Poverty Level	B-9		
Inmates of Institutions	B-2	HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	B-9		
Other	B-2	Living Quarters	B-9		
Sex	B-2	Housing Units	B-9		
Race	B-2	Comparability With 1970	B-9		
Comparability Between		Census Housing Unit Data	B-9		
Sample and 100-Percent		Year-Round Housing Units	B-10		
Data for Racial Groups	B-3	Occupancy and Vacancy			
Comparability With 1970	B-3	Characteristics	B-10		
Census Data	B-3	Occupied Housing Units	B-10		
Spanish/Hispanic Origin	B-4	Persons Per Occupied			
Limitations of the Data	B-4	Housing Unit	B-10		
Comparability Between		Year Householder Moved			
Sample and 100-Percent		Into Unit	B-10		
Data for the Spanish		Vacant Housing Units	B-10		
Origin Population	B-4	Type of Vacant Unit	B-10		
Comparability With 1970	B-4	Vacancy Status	B-10		
Census Data	B-4	Tenure	B-10		
Age	B-5	Utilization, Structural, and			
Marital Status	B-5	Plumbing Characteristics	B-10		
School Enrollment	B-5	Persons Per Room	B-10		
Years of School Completed	B-5	Bedrooms	B-11		
Nativity and Place of Birth	B-5	Kitchen Facilities	B-11		
Language Spoken at Home and		Year Structure Built	B-11		
Ability to Speak English	B-5	Units in Structure	B-11		
Ancestry	B-6	Stories in Structure	B-11		
Residence in 1975	B-6	Passenger Elevator	B-11		
Veteran Status	B-6	Lacking Complete Plumbing			
Work Disability	B-6	for Exclusive Use	B-11		
Public Transportation Disability	B-6	Bathrooms	B-11		
Fertility (Children Ever Born)	B-6	Source of Water	B-11		
Means of Transportation to		Sewage Disposal	B-11		
Work	B-7	Equipment and Fuels	B-11		
Reference Week	B-7	Heating Equipment	B-11		
Labor Force Status	B-7	Air-Conditioning	B-12		
Employed	B-7	Vehicles Available	B-12		
Unemployed	B-7	Telephone in Housing Unit	B-12		
Industry and Occupation	B-7	Fuels Used for House			
Class of Worker	B-7	Heating, Water Heating, and			
Private Wage and Salary		Cooking	B-12		
Workers	B-7	Financial Characteristics	B-12		

GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed, in their telephone and personal-visit interviews, to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The meas-

ure, "persons per household," is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information see the housing unit definition.

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Four basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and Summary Tape Files 2, 4, and 5).

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a non-family householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including step-children and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or with non-relatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes,

schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. Both 100-percent and sample totals for racial groups are included in the tables of this report. For a discussion of the two data sources, see the section on "Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups" on page B-3. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in table 1, which is based on 100-percent tabulations, includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Guamanian. The total for "Asian and Pacific Islander," which is available only from sample tabulations, is shown in tables 7 and 11 and includes the nine groups listed above as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in

an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese and Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups—There may be differences in this report between the *totals* for the racial groups based on 100-percent tabulations (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible for most groups. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a

"Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied for most groups, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data on racial groups. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" and "Other" populations (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 53 percent reported

"White." (The corresponding figures for 100-percent tabulations are 40 percent and 56 percent, respectively.) As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Other" are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, these changes do not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970, but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to

question 7, which was asked of all persons. Information on the Spanish origin population shown in this report is derived from both 1980 census 100-percent and sample tabulations. For a discussion of the two data sources, see "Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population," below.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America or they are persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, in the 100-percent edit a response was assigned by computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If origin was not entered for any household member (excluding a paid employee), origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. The sample processing included more extensive edit procedures. For example, if any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was first assigned from available related information, such as ancestry and place of birth, reported for the individual. These edit procedures are a variation of

the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Limitations of the Data—A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population—There may be differences in this report between the total Spanish origin population based on 100-percent (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.")

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970

Spanish origin totals because of a number of factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table 1.

Marital Status

The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons.

The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration.

Persons classified as "now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced and those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married; persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married; and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency. In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9

and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish the highest grade attended, he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school as well as those who completed one or more years of college.

Nativity and Place of Birth

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad with at least one American parent. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born."

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine

how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Ancestry

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic groups with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular ethnic group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely, country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were also identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French-Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., Polish or Italian). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "Not reported."

Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

Veteran Status

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years and over are classified as nonveterans.

Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability are further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

Public Transportation Disability

Persons were identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Fertility (Children Ever Born)

The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any babies who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded

are miscarriages and stillbirths, and any of the woman's step-children, foster children, or children she has adopted.

Means of Transportation To Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van, to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last four weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Industry and Occupation

The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over. For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupational classification is based on the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Private wage and salary workers are persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

Government Workers—Government workers are employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental units, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

Self-Employed Workers—Self-employed workers are those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Unpaid family workers are those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31.

Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

Worked in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979."

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "usually worked full-time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "usually worked part-time."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had 1 or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

Weeks of Unemployment in 1979—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over.

"Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment. "Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this

item. "Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workers' compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family throughout 1979.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 6 and 7. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less in table 6 and \$5,000 to \$10,000 in table 7 are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979*.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a

particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979, using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-non-farm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below.

For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979	
size of family	Threshold
1 person (unrelated individual):	
Under 65 years.....	\$3,774
65 years and over.....	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years....	4,876
Householder 65 years and over....	4,389
3 persons.....	5,787
4 persons.....	7,412
5 persons.....	8,776
6 persons.....	9,915
7 persons.....	11,237
8 persons.....	12,484
9 persons.....	14,812

Persons for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level.

Specified Poverty Level—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a ware-

house where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in Group Quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data—Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as

housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the number of occupied housing units equals the number of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the figures resulting from processing procedures used to weight the population and housing sample responses.

Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit—“Persons per occupied housing unit” is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a

unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moved is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moved at the same time.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Type of Vacant Unit—Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either “seasonal and migratory” or “year-round.” “Seasonal” units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. “Migratory” units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. “Year-round” vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A

unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status—Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered “For sale only,” including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered “For sale only.”

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered “For rent,” and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Held for occasional use. This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as “Held for occasional use.” Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall in this category, although some second homes may be classified as “seasonal.”

Other vacants. This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

Tenure—A housing unit is “owner occupied” if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as “renter occupied,” including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

Persons Per Room—“Persons per room” is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. In this report, the figures shown refer to the number of occupied

housing units having 1.01 or more persons per room. Data are also shown separately for the number of persons in housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room.

Bedrooms—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Kitchen Facilities—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a mechanical refrigerator.

Year Structure Built—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of

"mobile homes or trailers, etc." are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

Stories in Structure—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

Passenger Elevator—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category, "No elevator," refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use—A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present. In this report, data on "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" are shown for renter-occupied housing units. Data are also shown for the number of persons in housing units lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.

Bathrooms—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category, "No bathroom or only a half bath," consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

Source of Water—Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category, "Some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Sewage Disposal—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Equipment and Fuels

Heating Equipment—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit.

Air-Conditioning—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Vehicles Available—Data for this item refer to the number of households with vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for one month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Telephone in Housing Unit—A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking—“Utility gas” is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the

neighborhood. “Bottled, tank, or LP gas” is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. “Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.” includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category “Other fuel” includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, waste materials such as corncobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category “Other” also includes coal or coke, and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category “Other” includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

Financial Characteristics

Value—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for “specified owner-occupied” housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are excluded from the value tabulations. Value was collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollar. If the median falls in the category “Less than \$10,000,” it is shown as “\$10,000—.” If the median falls in the category “\$200,000 or more,” it is shown as “\$200,000+.”

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs—The data are presented for “specified owner-occupied” housing units. These “specified” housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts

on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, separate distributions and medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units “With a mortgage” and for specified owner-occupied housing units “Not mortgaged.” Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Contract Rent—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for “specified renter-occupied” housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as “no cash rent” are excluded. If the median falls in the category “Less than \$50,” it is shown as “\$50—.” If the median falls in the category “\$500 or more,” it is shown as “\$500+.”

Gross Rent—The statistics on rent are tabulated for “specified renter-occupied” housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed “gross rent” is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as “No cash rent” in the rent tabulations.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as “No cash rent” are excluded.

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE. . .	C-1
Armed Forces.	C-1
Crews of Merchant Vessels	C-1
Persons Away at School	C-1
Persons in Institutions	C-1
Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day	C-1
Americans Abroad.	C-2
Citizens of Foreign Countries. . . .	C-2
DATA COLLECTION	
PROCEDURES.	C-2
PROCESSING PROCEDURES. . . .	C-2

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be

away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototype-setting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

INTRODUCTION	D-1
SAMPLE DESIGN	D-1
ERRORS IN THE DATA	D-1
Calculation of Standard Errors	D-2
Totals and Percentages	D-2
Differences	D-2
Means	D-2
Medians	D-3
Confidence Intervals	D-3
Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors	D-3
ESTIMATION PROCEDURES	D-3
CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR	D-5
Undercoverage	D-5
Respondent and Enumerator Error	D-6
Processing Error	D-6
Nonresponse	D-6
EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA	D-6

INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 11 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 11 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete-count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and non-sampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete-count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 11. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on pre-census estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was

prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 11 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 11 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of

a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Errors" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the

particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate, follow the steps given below:

- a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;
- b. Find the geographic area or congressional district with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- c. Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2" or "98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- b. For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = \sqrt{Se_{(x-y)}^2 + (Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- c. For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root

of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

(1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and

(2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier) and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data.

The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

See appendix D of PHC80-3, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas* or PC80-1-C, *General Social and Economic Characteristics*, for examples showing the computation of standard errors and the formation of confidence intervals.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and non-house-

holders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group *Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18.*

- 1 2 persons in housing unit
- 2 3 persons in housing unit
- 3 4 persons in housing unit
- 4 5 to 7 persons in housing unit
- 5 8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.

- 6-10 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in All Other Housing Units

- 11 1 person in housing unit
- 12-16 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

17 Persons in Group Quarters

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group

- 1 Householder
- 2 Non-householder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group

White Race

Persons of Spanish Origin
Male

- 1 0 to 4 years of age
- 2 5 to 14 years of age
- 3 15 to 19 years of age
- 4 20 to 24 years of age
- 5 25 to 34 years of age
- 6 35 to 44 years of age
- 7 45 to 64 years of age
- 8 65 years of age or older

Female

- 9-16 Same age categories as groups 1 to 8

17-32 *Persons Not of Spanish Origin*
Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16

33-64 *Black Race*
Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

65-96 *Asian, Pacific Islander Race*
Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

97-128 *Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race*
Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

129-160 *Other Race (includes those races not listed above)*
Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count was combined or collapsed with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted

weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count and the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group

Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18

- 1 2 persons in housing unit
- 2 3 persons in housing unit
- 3 4 persons in housing unit

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete-count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a precanvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumeration Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed,

and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics of the nonrespondents remaining after this operation were allocated by computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total 1/	2/														
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000	
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

1/ For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

2/ The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	1/													
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1

1/ For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

(Percent of persons or housing units in sample)

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.9	0.6
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Household or family type.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.6
Household size.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.8
Ancestry.....	1.8	1.5	0.9
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.5	0.4
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.5	2.3	1.4
Residence in 1975.....	3.7	3.6	2.5
Means of transportation to work.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.4	1.1	0.7
Years of school completed.....	1.3	1.1	0.6
Veteran status.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Hours worked per week and weeks worked in 1979.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Industry and occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Class of worker.....	1.3	1.1	0.6
Household Income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	2.3	1.8	1.1
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Tenure.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Stories in structure.....	1.0	0.7	0.5
Passenger elevator.....	1.0	0.7	0.5
Source of water.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Air conditioning.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	0.9	0.5

Table D. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B]

The State
Congressional Districts

The State -----

District 1 -----
District 2 -----
District 3 -----
District 4 -----
District 5 -----
District 6 -----

	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State -----	3 121 820	16.5	1 153 709	16.7
District 1 -----	520 338	15.3	189 596	15.7
District 2 -----	522 688	16.7	184 387	17.0
District 3 -----	519 280	17.3	196 524	17.4
District 4 -----	520 525	16.6	194 945	16.7
District 5 -----	519 716	16.9	186 137	17.0
District 6 -----	519 273	16.3	202 120	16.6

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.
2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked Son/daughter. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked Roomer, boarder.

3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the Indian (American) or Other circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person *identifies* his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for Nursery school.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark Finished this grade (or year) only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark Yes, but also used by another household if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.

- H8. Mark Owned or being bought if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark Owned or being bought if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark Rented for cash rent if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.

- H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one well which goes from ground to roof.

Mark A one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

H15a. A city or suburban lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A place is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this residence is located.

H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark A public system. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for individual well.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. Dug wells are generally hand dug and are wider.

H17. A public sewer is operated by a government body or a private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H19. The term person in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house or apartment.

H20. This question refers to the type of heating equipment and not to the fuel used.

An electric heat pump is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A floor, wall, or pipeless furnace delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a portable room heater.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

H21. Gas from underground pipes is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. Bottled, tank, or LP gas is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. Other fuel includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly average for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the total amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket () the two utilities.

H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

H26. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your living quarters.

H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

H28—H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H30—H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

13a. Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English at home; then skip to question 14.

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English at home. Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

b. Print the non-English language spoken at home. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages at home and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's ability to speak English.

- (1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
- (2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
- (3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
- (4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

15e. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

18a. Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.

b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark Yes if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
 Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
 Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
 Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
 Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.
 Unpaid volunteer work.
 Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.
- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark Worked at home for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark Drive alone.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark No.

- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four weeks*; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b. Mark No, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark No, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days

Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable	Acceptable
Furniture company	Metal furniture manufacturing
Grocery store	Wholesale grocery store
Oil company	Retail gas station
Ranch	Cattle ranch

- c. Mark Manufacturing if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark Wholesale trade if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark Retail trade if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark Other if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of Other are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable	Acceptable
Clerk	Production clerk
Helper	Carpenter's helper
Mechanic	Auto engine mechanic
Nurse	Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle:

Mark Local government employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark No for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the None circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification,
please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
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L

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):

SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL
llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en
el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla y devuelva el cuestionario
por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director,
Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

How to fill out your Census Form

Page 1

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover.

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form

Answer the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope. no stamp is needed

Please start by answering Question 1 below

Question 1

List in Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital
- Relatives living here
- Lodgers or boarders living here
- Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

1. What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box

Then please

- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only, and
- enter the address of your usual home on page 20.

Please continue

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓		PERSON in column 1		PERSON in column 2							
These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.		Last name	Last name								
		First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial						
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? Fill one circle. If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.		<p><u>START</u> in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p> <p>If relative of person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p>If not related to person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate <input type="radio"/> Paid employee</p>									
3. Sex Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Male	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> Female				
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.		<p><input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →</p>				<p><input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →</p>					
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.		a. Age at last birthday 1	c. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 0 3 0 3 0 0 4 0 4 0 0 5 0 5 0 0 6 0 6 0 0 7 0 7 0 0 8 0 8 0 0 9 0 9 0 0	b. Month of birth 1 8 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 0 3 0 3 0 0 4 0 4 0 0 5 0 5 0 0 6 0 6 0 0 7 0 7 0 0 8 0 8 0 0 9 0 9 0 0	a. Age at last birthday 1	c. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 0 3 0 3 0 0 4 0 4 0 0 5 0 5 0 0 6 0 6 0 0 7 0 7 0 0 8 0 8 0 0 9 0 9 0 0	b. Month of birth 1 8 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 0 3 0 3 0 0 4 0 4 0 0 5 0 5 0 0 6 0 6 0 0 7 0 7 0 0 8 0 8 0 0 9 0 9 0 0				
6. Marital status Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now married	<input type="radio"/> Separated	<input type="radio"/> Widowed	<input type="radio"/> Never married	<input type="radio"/> Now married	<input type="radio"/> Separated				
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</p>				<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</p>					
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.		<p><input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related</p>				<p><input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related</p>					
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."		<p>Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <u>Elementary through high school (grade or year)</u> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <u>College (academic year)</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <u>Never attended school — Skip question 10</u></p>				<p>Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <u>Elementary through high school (grade or year)</u> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <u>College (academic year)</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <u>Never attended school — Skip question 10</u></p>					
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.		<p><input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)</p>				<p><input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)</p>					
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**NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1–H12
FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD**

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<p>H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out. <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, a condominium</p>
<p>H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away. <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>H10. If this is a one-family house —</p> <p>a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p>H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker. <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —</p> <p>What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?</p>
<p>H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One <input type="checkbox"/> 2 apartments or living quarters <input type="checkbox"/> 3 apartments or living quarters <input type="checkbox"/> 4 apartments or living quarters <input type="checkbox"/> 5 apartments or living quarters <input type="checkbox"/> 6 apartments or living quarters <input type="checkbox"/> 7 apartments or living quarters <input type="checkbox"/> 8 apartments or living quarters <input type="checkbox"/> 9 apartments or living quarters <input type="checkbox"/> 10 or more apartments or living quarters <input type="checkbox"/> This is a mobile home or trailer</p>	<p>Do not answer this question if this is —</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="checkbox"/> A house on 10 or more acres <input type="checkbox"/> A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property</p>
<p>H5. Do you enter your living quarters —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall? <input type="radio"/> Through someone else's living quarters?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$17,499 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$17,500 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$22,499 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$22,500 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$27,499 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$27,500 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 or more</p>
<p>H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, for this household only <input type="radio"/> Yes, but also used by another household <input type="radio"/> No, have some but not all plumbing facilities <input type="radio"/> No plumbing facilities in living quarters</p>	<p>H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —</p> <p>What is the monthly rent?</p> <p>If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.</p>
<p>H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?</p> <p><i>Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 room <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 <input type="radio"/> \$160 to \$169 <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$59 <input type="radio"/> \$170 to \$179 <input type="radio"/> \$60 to \$69 <input type="radio"/> \$180 to \$189 <input type="radio"/> \$70 to \$79 <input type="radio"/> \$190 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$89 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$90 to \$99 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$109 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$110 to \$119 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$120 to \$129 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$130 to \$139 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$140 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$159 <input type="radio"/> \$500 or more</p>
<p>H8. Are your living quarters —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?</p>	

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY											
A4. Block number		A6. Serial number		B. Type of unit or quarters		For vacant units		D. Months vacant		F. Total persons	
				<u>Occupied</u> <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Continuation		<u>C1.</u> Is this unit for — <input type="radio"/> Year round use <input type="radio"/> Seasonal/Migr. — <i>Skip C2, C3, and D.</i>		<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 month <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 months <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 months <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 months <input type="radio"/> 1 year up to 2 years <input type="radio"/> 2 or more years			
				<u>Vacant</u> <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere		<u>C2. Vacancy status</u> <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Held for occasional use <input type="radio"/> Other vacant					
				<u>Group quarters</u> <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Continuation		<u>C3. Is this unit boarded up?</u> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		<u>E. Indicators</u> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Mail return 2. <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Pop./F			
0 0 0		0 0 0 0								0 0 0	
1 1 1		1 1 1 1								1 1 1	
2 2 2		2 2 2 2								2 2 2	
3 3 3		3 3 3 3								3 3 3	
4 4 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	4 4 4 4								4 4 4	
5 5 5		5 5 5 5								5 5 5	
G G G		G G G G								G G G	
?	?	?	?	?	?					?	?
8 8 8		8 8 8 8								8 8 8	
9 9 9		9 9 9 9								9 9 9	

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 4

<p>H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — <i>Skip to H15</i> <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories</p>	
<p>b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	
<p>H15a. Is this building —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — <i>Skip to H16</i> <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres?</p>	
<p>b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>H16. Do you get water from —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A public system (<i>city water department, etc.</i>) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (<i>a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.</i>)?</p>	
<p>H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means</p>	
<p>H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> Always lived here <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969</p>	
<p>H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms <i>(Do not count electric heat pumps here)</i> <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (<i>permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard</i>) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (<i>not portable</i>) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment</p>	

ALSO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS	
CENSUS USE	
H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?	
<input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?	
<input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used
c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?	
<input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?	
a. Electricity	
\$ <input type="text"/> .00	<input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge
<i>Average monthly cost</i>	
\$ <input type="text"/> .00	<input type="radio"/> Electricity not used
<i>Average monthly cost</i>	
b. Gas	
\$ <input type="text"/> .00	<input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge
<i>Average monthly cost</i>	
\$ <input type="text"/> .00	<input type="radio"/> Gas not used
c. Water	
\$ <input type="text"/> .00	<input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge
<i>Yearly cost</i>	
\$ <input type="text"/> .00	<input type="radio"/> Water not used
<i>Yearly cost</i>	
d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.	
\$ <input type="text"/> .00	<input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge
<i>Yearly cost</i>	
\$ <input type="text"/> .00	<input type="radio"/> These fuels not used
H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? <i>Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.</i>	
H24. How many bedrooms do you have?	
<i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i>	
<input type="radio"/> No bedroom	<input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms
<input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom	<input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms
<input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms	<input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms
H25. How many bathrooms do you have?	
<i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i>	
<i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i>	
<input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom	
<input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom	
<input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)	
<input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms	
H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?	
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
H27. Do you have air conditioning?	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No	
H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?	
<input type="radio"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?	
<input type="radio"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 5

Please answer H30—H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$.00 OR None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$.00 OR None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- Yes, contract to purchase
- No — *Skip to page 6*

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

- Yes
- No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?

Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$.00 OR No regular payment required — *Skip to page 6*

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- Yes, taxes included in payment
- No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on if s property?

- Yes, insurance included in payment
- No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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(1)	2.	4.	(2)	2.	4.	(3)	2.	4.
S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0
I	I	I I I	I	I	I I I	I	I	I I I
2	2	2 2 2	2	2	2 2 2	2	2	2 2 2
Yes	3	3 3 3	Yes	3	3 3 3	Yes	3	3 3 3
4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4	4 4 4	4 4 4
O	5	5 5 5	O	5	5 5 5	O	5	5 5 5
G	G G G	G G G	G	G G G	G G G	G	G G G	G G G
No	?	?	No	?	?	No	?	?
O	8	8 8 8	O	8	8 8 8	O	8	8 8 8
9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9	9 9 9	9 9 9
(4)	2.	4.	(5)	2.	4.	(6)	2.	4.
S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0
I	I	I I I	I	I	I I I	I	I	I I I
2	2	2 2 2	2	2	2 2 2	2	2	2 2 2
Yes	3	3 3 3	Yes	3	3 3 3	Yes	3	3 3 3
4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4	4 4 4	4 4 4
O	5	5 5 5	O	5	5 5 5	O	5	5 5 5
G	G G G	G G G	G	G G G	G G G	G	G G G	G G G
No	?	?	No	?	?	No	?	?
O	8	8 8 8	O	8	8 8 8	O	8	8 8 8
9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9	9 9 9	9 9 9
(7)	2.	4.	GQ.	■	H30.	H31.	■	H32c.
S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
I	I	I I I	I	I I I I	I I I	I I I I	I	I I I I
2	2	2 2 2	2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2 2	2	2 2 2 2
Yes	3	3 3 3	3	3 3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3 3	3	3 3 3 3
4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4	4 4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4 4	4	4 4 4 4
O	5	5 5 5	5	5 5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5 5	5	5 5 5 5
G	G G G	G G	G	G G G G	G G G	G G G G	G	G G G G
No	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
O	8	8 8 8	8	8 8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8 8	8	8 8 8 8
9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9	9 9 9 9

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Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 6

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

<p>Name of Person 1 on page 2:</p> <p>Last name First name Middle initial</p> <p>11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.</p> <p>Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.</p> <p>12. If this person was born in a foreign country —</p> <p>a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents</p> <p>b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p> <p>13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — Skip to 14</p> <p>13b. What is this language?</p> <p>(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <p>14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.</p> <p>(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</p> <p>15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</p> <p>If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — Turn to next page for next person <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — Skip to 16 <input type="radio"/> No, different house</p> <p>b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</p> <p>(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: _____</p> <p>(2) County: _____</p> <p>(3) City, town, village, etc.: _____</p> <p>(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p>			<p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 — Please go on with questions 17-33 <input checked="" type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later — Turn to next page for next person</p> <p>17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person —</p> <p>a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Attending college?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>c. Working at a job or business?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, full time <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time</p> <p>18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 19</p> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 or later <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <p>19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .</p> <p>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>20. If this person is a female — None 1 2 3 4 5 6</p> <p>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 12 or more <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p>21. If this person has ever been married —</p> <p>a. Has this person been married more than once? <input type="radio"/> Once <input type="radio"/> More than once</p> <p>b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage?</p> <p>(Month) (Year) (Month) (Year)</p> <p>c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>			<p>22a. Did this person work at any time last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</p> <p>Skip to 25</p> <p>b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</p> <p>Hours _____</p> <p>23. At what location did this person work last week? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</p> <p>If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.</p> <p>a. Address (Number and street) _____</p> <p>If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.</p> <p>b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc. _____</p> <p>c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p> <p>d. County _____</p> <p>e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____</p> <p>24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)? Minutes _____</p> <p>b. How did this person usually get to work last week? If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Car <input type="radio"/> Truck <input checked="" type="radio"/> Van <input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Taxicab <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Walked only <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify _____</p> <p>If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.</p>																																																																																							
<p>FOR CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Per.</th> <th>11. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></th> <th>13b.</th> <th>14. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></th> <th>15b.</th> <th>23. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></th> <th>VL</th> <th>24a.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>0 0 0</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>I</td><td>I I I</td><td>I I I</td><td>I I I</td><td>I I I</td><td>I I I</td><td>I I I</td><td>I I I</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2 2 2</td><td>2 2 2</td><td>2 2 2</td><td>2 2 2</td><td>2 2 2</td><td>2 2 2</td><td>2 2 2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3 3 3</td><td>3 3 3</td><td>3 3 3</td><td>3 3 3</td><td>3 3 3</td><td>3 3 3</td><td>3 3 3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4 4 4</td><td>4 4 4</td><td>4 4 4</td><td>4 4 4</td><td>4 4 4</td><td>4 4 4</td><td>4 4 4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5 5 5</td><td>5 5 5</td><td>5 5 5</td><td>5 5 5</td><td>5 5 5</td><td>5 5 5</td><td>5 5 5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6 6 6</td><td>6 6 6</td><td>6 6 6</td><td>6 6 6</td><td>6 6 6</td><td>6 6 6</td><td>6 6 6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7 7 7</td><td>7 7 7</td><td>7 7 7</td><td>7 7 7</td><td>7 7 7</td><td>7 7 7</td><td>7 7 7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8 8 8</td><td>8 8 8</td><td>8 8 8</td><td>8 8 8</td><td>8 8 8</td><td>8 8 8</td><td>8 8 8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9 9 9</td><td>9 9 9</td><td>9 9 9</td><td>9 9 9</td><td>9 9 9</td><td>9 9 9</td><td>9 9 9</td></tr> </tbody> </table>						Per.	11. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	13b.	14. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15b.	23. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VL	24a.	No.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	I	I I I	I I I	I I I	I I I	I I I	I I I	I I I	2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9
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Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 7

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —

Drive alone — **Skip to 28** Drive others only
 Share driving Ride as passenger only

d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?

2 4 6
 3 5 7 or more

After answering 24d, skip to 28.

25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?

Yes, on layoff
 Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
 No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

Yes No — **Skip to 27**

b. Could this person have taken a job last week?

No, already has a job
 No, temporarily ill
 No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
 Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

1980 1978 1970 to 1974
 1979 1975 to 1977 1969 or earlier Never worked

Skip to 31d

28–30. Current or most recent job activity

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.

28. Industry

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.

(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)

c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)

Manufacturing Retail trade
Wholesale trade Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)

30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)

Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions

Federal government employee

State government employee

Local government employee (city, county, etc.)

Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —

Own business not incorporated

Own business incorporated

Working without pay in family business or farm

CENSUS USE

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22b.

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28.

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31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

Yes No — **Skip to 31d**

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

CENSUS USE ONLY

31b. 31c. 31d.

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33.

33. What was this person's total income in 1979?

Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses. **\$** **.00**
(Annual amount — Dollars)

If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

OR **O** None

→ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2

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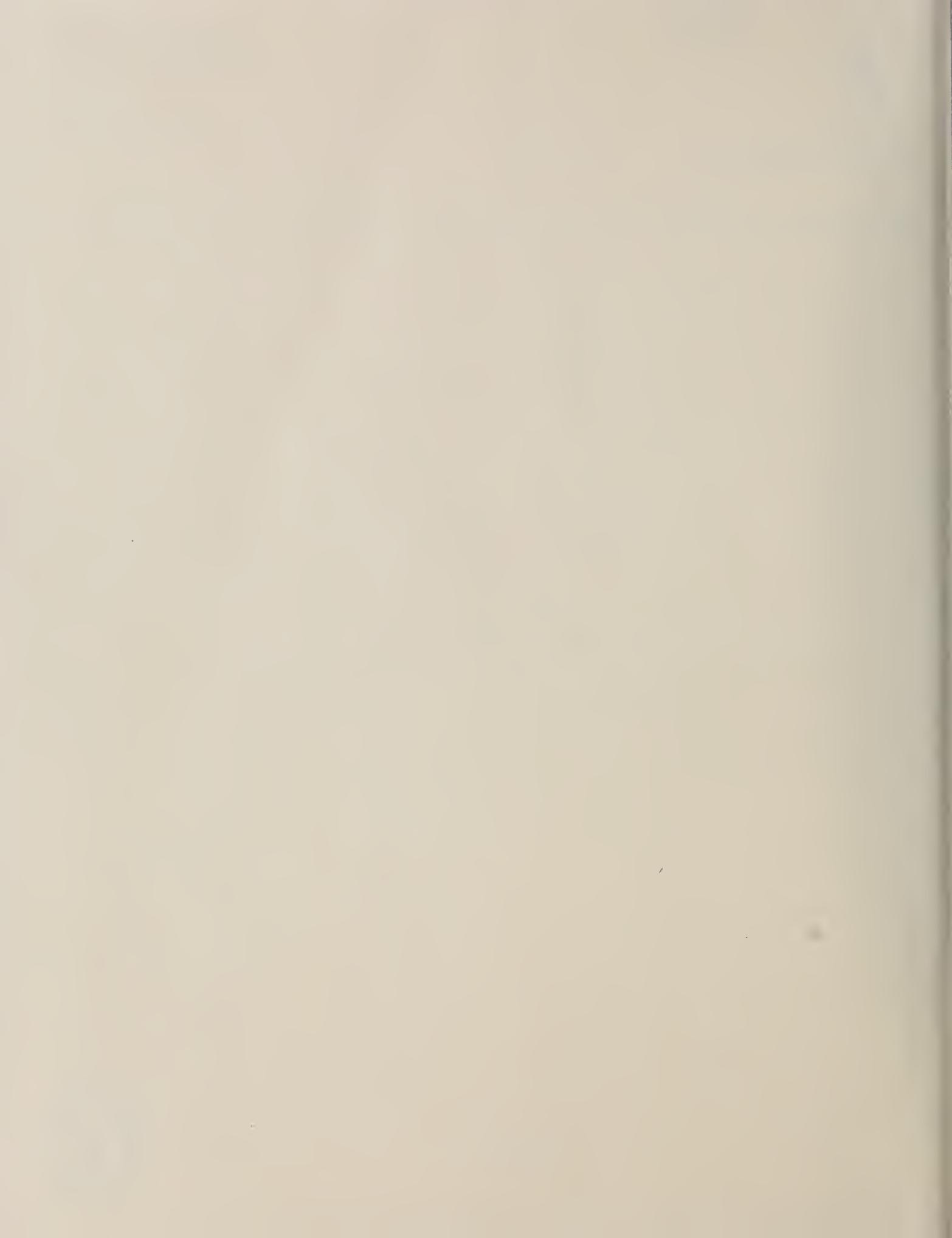
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